

|                     |           |                     |            |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| Austria .....       | 4 S       | Libya .....         | 9 Plac.    |
| Belgium .....       | 10 S.F.   | Luxembourg .....    | 10 L.F.    |
| Denmark .....       | 1.20 D.   | Morocco .....       | 1.50 Dh.   |
| France .....        | 1.00 Fr.  | Netherlands .....   | 0.85 Flor. |
| Egypt .....         | 12 P.T.   | Nigeria .....       | 2/8        |
| Germany .....       | 0.75 D.M. | Norway .....        | 1.75 Kr.   |
| Great Britain ..... | 1/6       | Portugal .....      | 1 Esc.     |
| Greece .....        | 10 Dr.    | Spain .....         | 15 Ptas.   |
| Iran .....          | 20 Rials  | Sweden .....        | 1.50 S.Kr. |
| Ireland .....       | 1/9       | Switzerland .....   | 1.00 S.Fr. |
| Italy .....         | 130 Lire  | Turkey .....        | 2.50 T.L.  |
| Israel .....        | 15 I.P.   | U.S. Military ..... | 50.15      |
| Lebanon .....       | 75 Ps.    | Yugoslavia .....    | 5.00 D.    |



United Press International  
**HERE!—Two Montagnard soldiers turn at sound**  
to their rear while on patrol near Duc Lap.  
up has been under heavy fire for a week. B52s  
ported yesterday to have made the heaviest  
against the enemy in weeks. (Story on Page 2).

## rn, McCarthy, Goodell Congress Liberals Agree Join in Anti-War Protest

By Richard Harwood and Warren Unna

STON, Nov. 11 (WP)—Political figures among George McGovern, D., Eugene McCarthy, D., Sen. Charles Goodell, D., yesterday for today's anti-war rally.

Unna contributed to a sense of optimism among sponsors that it can be without violence. Careful mood was enhanced by developments:

The House statement says President Nixon "feels that citizens have to express their point through demonstrations without the war."

Reaction by a spokesman for Mobilization Committee for the End of the Vietnam War that a solution would be as present impasse with Department over march for the demonstrators.

Use of the anticipated services involved in man-servicing the enormous

crowd expected here this weekend—several hundred thousand people, according to present estimates.

"There is definitely a greater optimism [about the rally]," said David Mikner, of the Vietnam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Danes Reject Asylum Plea Of Two GIs

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Ambassadors of Justice Knud Thuesen today rejected an appeal for political asylum by two American deserters. The decision, which could have far-reaching implications here, was protested to the government ombudsman by the deserters' lawyer.

The arrest of one deserter, 22-year-old Spec. 4 Reginald Alderby, was expected later today be-

## Danes Reject Asylum Plea Of Two GIs

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1. (NTT). —Minister of Justice Knud Thesrup today rejected an appeal for a new amnesty for U.S. deserters. The decision, which would have far-reaching implications here, was protested to the government ombudsman by the deserters' lawyer.

The arrest of one deserter, 22-year-old Spec. 4 Reginald Alderman, was expected later today because of his criminal record in France; he was sentenced to four months for possession of narcotics.

The other, Capt. Edward Price, 30, has been granted a temporary working permit pending a French decision on whether he can return to France. They arrived from Sweden Oct. 10.

The two former West German-made GIs were regarded as a test case of whether Denmark, like Sweden, would become a haven for deserters from the U.S. forces in the ground of opposition to the war in Vietnam. They were the first U.S. deserters to seek political asylum here. Several are known to be living here illegally and would use Denmark as an entry to Sweden.

Mark Lane, the American lawyer, said his Danish colleague, Jørgen Jacobsen, fought the case on the ground that the two soldiers should be considered political victims, like the numerous East European refugees that defect to Denmark.

The two soldiers deserted when told they were to be sent to Vietnam.

Mr. Jacobsen said today that the U.S. government was politically motivated and called it "a blunder." Demonstrations against the decision are planned for tomorrow outside parliament.

## Opened to Protesters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The government agreed to compromise and allow protesters to use part of the Pennsylvania Avenue for a demonstration Saturday.

The agreement was announced by Walter E. Washington, Deputy Attorney General, and Richard G. Kleingard, who declared last night that "under no circumstances" could the Pennsylvania Avenue route be used.

The procession will proceed from the Capitol as far as the Supreme Court building, a traditional parade route that goes down the street and from there to the Washington Monument.

The government makes no provision for a march, according to a spokesman by the White House. He pointed out that the New National Committee to End the War in Vietnam had de-

## Half to Britain, Half to France Key Canyon Owners to Pay \$7.2 Million

Anthony Lewis  
Nov. 11 (NYT).—The  
Torrey Canyon, a British  
tanker whose oil coated Brit-  
ish beaches in 1967,  
may to pay \$7.2 million  
damage done.  
The governments of Britain and  
France accepted that amount in  
settlement of lawsuits asking for  
damages as much. The two  
governments will share the money  
equally.  
The settlement, which came as  
a surprise to those outside the com-  
pany, seems to be bound to  
prevent further re-impositions on  
the question of oil pollution  
damages.  
The terms agreed to by  
the governments are of no binding  
force. But the sizable amount  
settled by the governments and  
the plaintiffs felt it wise to  
settle.

The Union Oil Co. of California,  
which was the principal party on  
the other side here, it had chartered  
the Torrey Canyon from the Bar-  
raco Tanker Corp., a Liberian  
company set up solely to supply  
ships for Union Oil.

About 70 percent of the settle-  
ment has been met by Lloyd's and  
London insurance companies, with  
the rest believed to be covered by  
United States companies.

What makes the huge settlement  
so interesting is that, at the be-  
ginning of the litigation following  
the Torrey Canyon disaster, few  
legal observers thought the gov-  
ernments had much chance of re-  
covering. There were so many  
pitfalls and international doubts  
about liability.

The pursuit of damages over the  
last two years in fact went some-  
thing like a detective-story chase.  
For example, the Barraco Tanker  
Corp. had no assets in either Liberia  
or the United States. It was a com-  
pany with nominal place of business, Bar-  
raco, Bermuda. To sue effectively in mar-  
itime law the plaintiffs first had to  
lay hands on a valuable property  
probably a ship.

The British government's lawyers  
surprised the tanker company by  
their cleverness in getting over that  
obstacle.

They heard that a sister ship of  
the Torrey Canyon, the Lake Pa-  
mourde, was stopping in Singapore  
for an hour to pick up some steel  
cable for a damaged lifeboat rig.  
Agents were ready with a writ, and  
after maritime practice they nailed  
it to the mast.

That amounted to the ship's  
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5).

# Red China Is Denied Seat in UN

## Assembly Rejects Resolution, 56-48

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 11 (AP).—The General Assembly again denied Communist China representation in the United Nations today, and for the first time in 20 years it voted the Chinese Communists to be allowed to raise its voice on behalf of Peking.

By a vote of 56 against, 48 in favor and 21 abstentions, the 128-nation assembly rejected a resolution to admit the Chinese Communists and oust the Chinese Nationalists.

Last year, the vote on a similar question was 58 against, 44 in favor and 23 abstentions.

It was the 18th time in 20 years that the assembly voted against Peking on the China representation issue. The closest was the 47-47 tie in 1965.

Seventeen Communist and non-aligned nations co-sponsored the Peking resolution. The Soviet Union and India, whose relations with Peking have soured, voted for the resolution but were not among the sponsors.

An earlier resolution, co-sponsored by the United States and 16 other nations and requiring a two-thirds vote on the pro-Peking resolution, was approved by 71 to 48 with four abstentions, thus eliminating in advance any chance of surprise success of the Peking supporters.

The result of the first resumed session showed a slight shift in favor of the Communists. China, with four nations—China, Libya, Mauritius and Algeria—moving from the abstaining group to support of Peking.

Thus the administration of President Nixon followed the same line in the representation issue as previous administrations, Republican and Democratic alike. The Nixon administration has voiced a desire for bettering relations with Peking, but there has been no similar sentiment from the Communist mainland.

Britain and France voted for the anti-Peking resolution, but Britain joined the United States in maintaining that a two-thirds vote was required.

SECRET

For the first time in the debate preceding the vote, the Soviet Union failed to speak on behalf of the Chinese Communists. Many other delegations—both pro and non—sat on the sidelines as only a minority of the total membership made formal addresses. The Soviet reluctance was believed to reflect the delicate stage of Sino-Moscow relations.



**DAMAGE IN NEW YORK**—Wreckage in Standard Oil of New Jersey offices on the 20th floor of the 70-story RCA building, one of three skyscrapers bombed yesterday.

## 3 New York Skyscrapers Bombed Minutes After Phoned Warnings

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP).—Bombs exploded in three of New York City's largest office buildings early this morning, minutes after mystery callers telephoned warnings of the apparently coordinated attack. One man was slightly injured, and damage was limited.

The blasts hit Standard Oil of New Jersey offices in the 70-story Radio Corporation of America (RCA) Building in Rockefeller Center, the new 50-story General Motors Building at 58th Street and Fifth Avenue, and the 60-story Chase Manhattan Building in the downtown financial district.

New Yorkers, already jittery over a previous epidemic of bombings directed against retail stores and banks, were further shaken later today by a barrage of apparently unfounded bomb threats by anonymous telephone calls.

The hoaxes led police squads to the United Nations Manhattan headquarters, the Empire State Building, the International Business Machines (IBM) Tower, a Manhattan radio station, a building occupied by the Western Electric Co. and an automobile dealership. No bombs were turned up in any of the searches.

About six hours later, the United Press International news agency received an unsigned special-delivery letter saying:

"During this week of anti-war protest, we set off explosions in offices of Chase Manhattan, Standard Oil and General Motors."

The letter, blaming "the big corporations of America" for the world's ills, was in the same literate, press-release style of similar letters sent to news agencies after a bomb exploded outside army and draft offices in the Manhattan Federal Building last Sept. 13.

Police said they were investigating the letter.

The new blasts all occurred at about 1:05 a.m., right after the telephone calls. The letter claimed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Bridge Building Hits a New Low

**BAGNEAUX-SUR-LOING.**  
France, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—  
The new 5-million-franc  
(\$900,000) bridge over the  
Loing Canal here will prob-  
ably have to be rebuilt.  
Empty canal boats cannot  
pass under it—as architects  
found when the inaugural  
barge got stuck.

## **Before Acting on Latin America**

# **Nixon Asks Industrial Nations To Cut Tariffs for Poor Ones**

**By Tad Szulc**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NTT).**—President Nixon announced yesterday that the United States has invited industrialized nations to join it in granting special tariff preferences to all developing countries.

Should the other industrialized nations fail to agree, however, the United States will continue to

Treasury David M. Kennedy to be studying ways of financing the huge foreign debt, running into billions of dollars, owed the United States by Latin American countries.

Both the trade preferences for Latin America and the debt

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

the United States will move unilaterally within a few months toward preferential treatment for Latin America alone, the President said.

novations" in U.S. trade policies since the end of World War II.

At present the United States does not have any actual trade preferences to any country, although, as a matter of executive policy, it has been exempting Latin American green coffee from duty.

Mr. Nixon made this announce-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Apollo-12 will carry 382 flags—two sets of four-by-six-inch flags of 136 nations, the United Nations, the 50 American states and four U. S. possessions on its moon journey, it was announced today.

The National Geographic

## Parliament Defers Relief For the Prince and the Pauper

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II is unable to make ends meet on her salary of £9,134 (\$21,121) a week, the British government announced today, and Parliament is appointing a committee to consider a royal pay raise.

The committee would be headed by Lord Wilson, who would the House of Commons that efficiency experts had examined her queen's household twice in the last six years to cut down royal spending but that next year the monarch—who never handles money—would be asked to do so.

"Accordingly, detailed discussions took place between Treasury officials and the queen's advisers," Mr. Wilson revealed, announcing the formation of a select committee would be appointed at the beginning of next year to recommend to Parliament to make recommendations.

By the time the next Parliament convenes—Mr. Wilson could delay the next elections until May, 1971—the queen may already be spending more than her salary.

The pinch at Buckingham Palace was revealed last Sunday in the United States by Prince Philip, the queen's husband. He disclosed on television that the royal budget was straining and quipped that Elizabeth might have to move out of the 600-room palace and he may quit playing polo.

The disclosure ignited a row in Britain over the cost of keeping the queen. Mr. Wilson, however, assured Parliament that the decision to consider increasing the funds was taken before Prince Philip made his family finances public.

Although the queen never keeps money in her handbag—all bills are cashed by her—her household has been getting 447,000 (\$11.4 million) a year from the state since she inherited the throne in 1952. Prices in Britain have soared since then.

Elizabeth also earns another £200,000 (\$480,000) a year from her private business activities, but this is not considered salary.

The rest of the crown lands surrendered to the state, yielding

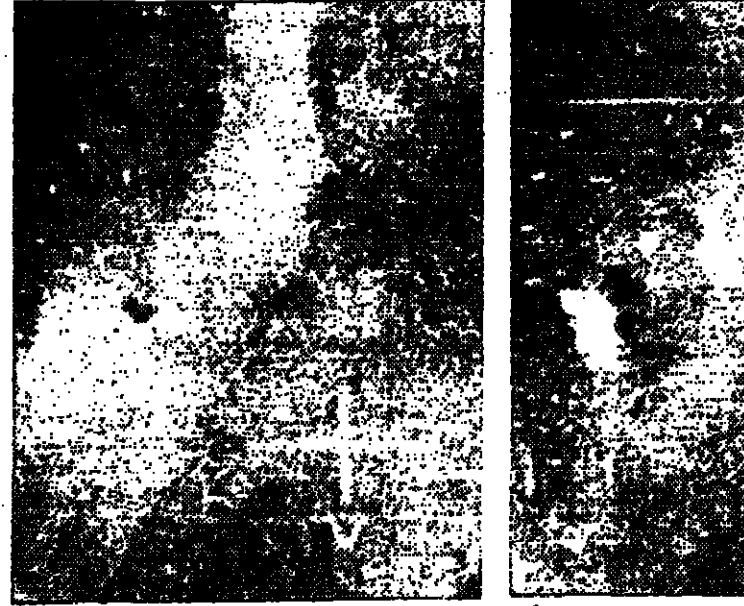
The report contains 83 specific recommendations for action to improve the economic and social situation in the Western Hemisphere.

uation in Latin America and the area's deteriorating relations with the United States.

The President's 137-page report painted an unusually grim picture of political instability in the Americas.

The President told newsmen he had instructed Secretary of the

will be those of nations the United States does not have diplomatic relations with, including Cuba, Albania, and Syria. Both Congo Republics, Brazzaville and Kinshasa, are included. Communist China is not.



**DEATH OF A MIG RECORDED**—Air-to-air gun camera sees three Egyptian MIG-21s claimed in dogfights yesterday.

# U.S. Won't Ask Halt on MIRV At Arms Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP)—President Nixon has decided against opening next week's strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Russians by proposing a mutual freeze on multiple warhead (MIRV) tests while the discussions are under way.

Instead, the United States intends to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on a clear definition of the scope of the SALT policy. The idea is to use the preparatory meeting of a few weeks to determine just what would be considered when a substantive meeting begins, probably in January.

and possibly in Vienna.

# Israel Says It Shot Down Three MiGs

**First Air Challenge by Egyptians Along Canal**

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (NYT)—Israeli jets shot down three Egyptian MIG-21 fighters today, the Israelis reported, in what ranking

DRV tests while the talks are under way has strong support in Congress, especially in the Senate, where 42 senators back a resolution offered by Sen. Edward Brooke, R. Mass., calling for mutual freeze or moratorium.

But it is understood that those within the administration who opposed the idea argued that such a freeze is not fully verifiable by observation satellites and other means of detection. Those opponents argued that while Soviet officers said was a new phase in the fighting along the Suez Canal.

It was the first time that Egyptian interceptors had been sent aloft to attack Israeli jets engaged in routine harassment of front-line positions.

The Egyptian version, as heard over the Cairo radio, was that an Egyptian aircraft intercepted the Israeli fighters and shot down two of them for one Egyptian loss. The Israelis said all their planes returned safely.

According to Israeli accounts

The Egyptian Air Force has lost 58 jets and fighter-bombers since the end of the 1967 six-day war for a loss of eight Israeli planes, including one high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft.

The Egyptian challenge appeared to be only an experiment. A second Israeli bombardment in mid-afternoon lasted for three-quarters of an hour, about any Egyptian target.

For almost two months the Israeli jets have attacked Egyptian positions along a 250-mile-long front, 100 miles of it along the canal, and without aerial support, Egyptian missile defenses have been completely destroyed during that period, the Israelis said yesterday.

play such warheads without it being known. But the Russians, who are such a great secret, are not so sure about this. The most hopeful view of the Nixon decision is that the Helsinki talks could quickly produce agreement on the scope of the negotiations and that the USSR might be dealt with early in the next year.

The Israelis believe the new tactic of offering combat this morning was seen by ranking military men as evidence of an increased confidence that has also become apparent in the Israeli press. It was the first naval bombardment by Egyptian ships since the 1967 war.


The Israelis believe the new tactic

The United States, therefore, will try to think of ways to be heard and not to be heard. The word "propose" is avoided. The American hope is to limit the talks to weapons systems. But the Israelis insist on discussing the entire defense system. In their opinion, the more than 700 Soviet medium-range missiles now target-

Today's initial engagement reported an innovation, however, with eight Egyptian MiG-19s swooping in to attack Israel jets bombing and strafing military positions southwest of Fort Ruess. The Israeli jets engaged from low altitudes to heights of about 20,000 feet. The Israeli pilots reported

to the verification problem. As a touchy issue with the Russians, the American position is that some agreements are confidential and that others are not. It is not what agreements fall into that category has not been disclosed. The on-site inspection is rated very necessary in some areas, but not in others, and the agreement is not different.

One of the aims on the American  
Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



ence released by Israel reportedly showing one of the  
 om right to left: MIG in sights, being hit, exploding.



# 3 N.Y. Buildings Bombed; Letter Tells Why

(Continued from Page 1)

ing responsibility for them bore two separate postmarks, one at 11:10 p.m. yesterday and another at 12:02 a.m. today.

"Guards of all three buildings and news offices throughout the city were telephoned 30 to 60 minutes in advance to ensure that the building would be clear of people," the letter to UPI read.

"The Vietnam war is the most obvious evidence of the way the country's power destroys the people. The giant corporations of America have now spread themselves all over the world, forcing the entire foreign economies into total dependence on American money and American goods."

"Here at home, these same corporations have made us into useless consumers, devouring increasing quantities of useless credit

cards and household appliances. We work at mindless jobs. Vast machines pollute our air, water and food."

**"The System"**

"Spiro Agnew may be a household word, but it is the rarely seen men like David Rockefeller (president of Chase Manhattan) and James Roche (GM chairman) and Michael Halder (chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey) that run the system behind the scenes."

"The empire is breaking down as people all over the globe are rising to challenge its power. From the inside, black people have been fighting a revolution for years. And finally, from the heart of the empire, white Americans, too, are striking blows of liberation."

The blast in the GM Building caught maintenance employee Joseph Brando, 26, in a freight elevator two floors away. His car

plummeted six floors before it stopped and he managed to get out. He was not seriously injured.

All the blasts occurred in or near elevator shafts, causing heavy local damage but no fire. All could have been fatal to anyone in the immediate area, officials said.

The first hint of the impending blast came at 12:35 a.m., when police said, a man telephoned the security police at the Chase Manhattan Building and warned:

**"Three Bombs"**

"There are three bombs which will go off at about the same time in three different buildings."

At the same time, a switchboard operator at the RCA Building took a call from a man who said: "I am calling to let you know there is going to be a bomb exploding from the 11th floor to the 18th floor in 30 minutes."

"He said 'I'm not kidding,' and

I knew from the tone of his voice that he wasn't kidding," the operator said. "While he was speaking I switched the call to security, who listened in."

At the GM Building, police said a call was received about 1 a.m. warning that everyone should be evacuated between the 15th and 24th floors.

Search procedures were immediately started at each of the buildings.

Carmella Giannone, an instructor at the Chase Manhattan Bank, was working on the 20th floor along with 200 other persons when a policeman came in and started to search.

"Seconds later, we heard the explosion," she said. Patricia Granger, a tabulator on the 21st floor, "felt the building shake." So did employees of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore working on the 58th floor.

Fire officials said the bomb went off on the 16th floor next to the elevators, causing extensive damage to the elevator shaft and doors and blowing out at least six windows on the Liberty Street side of the building. There was also light damage on the 15th and 17th floors.

At the RCA Building—the fifth highest skyscraper in New York—the blast occurred on the corridor between two banks of elevators on the 20th floor where small offices and the government relations department of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey are located.

"It would have killed anybody there," said Deputy Fire Chief Anthony Costa.

Walls and ceilings collapsed in the immediate area of the blast, furniture was shattered and windows were blown out. One elevator fell to the ground floor after the explosion, according to an RCA security guard.

Diners in the Rainbow Room restaurant on the 65th floor were taken to street level in freight elevators after the passenger elevators were put out of commission.

At the GM Building, the blast went off in a freight corridor on the 19th floor. Mr. Brando, the injured man, was riding a freight elevator down past the 17th floor, and the car fell to the 11th floor.

In the corridor, in the central well of the building, is surrounded on that floor by offices containing computers. Only an office directly opposite the north door of the corridor appeared to be damaged.

A supervisor for the maintenance company said he normally had two men working on the 19th floor to be picked up by the freight elevator at about the time of the blast, "but they weren't there tonight. They called in sick, both of them. They're damned lucky."

All three buildings were open today, although many offices were on a holiday schedule.

Four of the RCA Building's eight high-rise elevators were out of commission and six of the Chase Manhattan's elevators were undergoing repair or inspection. General Motors reported its building was operating normally.



ARMISTICE DAY IN PARIS—Students of the elite Ecole Polytechnique parade in front of the Arc de Triomphe during ceremonies marking the anniversary of the end of World War I. President Georges Pompidou rekindled the flame at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the arch and placed a wreath to honor Georges Clemenceau.

## B-52s Attack Broad Area Of Vietnam

### Raids Are Heavy In Several Weeks

SAIGON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—B-52 bombers struck throughout South Vietnam day and today in the heavy weeks. Two missions tons of bombs near the border where North Vietnamese troops have begun a fall.

The North Vietnamese 1 days have attacked a series of Special Forces camps near the border, 60 to 100 miles north. One attack today killed 11 Americans at Fire Base Jerry were no reports of losses.

South Vietnamese troops borne the brunt of most Communist attacks, which week ago after a six-week lull have suffered moderate casualties despite U.S. air support. The Communists suffered heavier losses but ratio was not as high as would have been likely.

#### A Province Raided

Several brief exchanges 30 miles north of Saigon ended four provinces surrounding Saigon. In one, last Division troops killed 10 soldiers in an ambush at Song Be River, 30 miles of Saigon. One American wounded.

Jet fighter-bombers a bunker complex 67 miles west of Saigon and killed 11. But in other attacks Vietnamese gunners shot U.S. helicopters. To date, 10 copters have been shot down.

In addition, military said, Viet Cong gunners in range rockets to the U.S. headquarters at Long Binh northeast of Saigon, in overnight shelling attacks. Our damage or casualties reported.

#### Near Green Beret

To the north near B Green Beret camp, a flight of bombs late yesterday took concentrations near the camp. The area was hit by a series of strikes. The strike hit an area 12 south of the camp, a hundred yards to the west where the mercenaries battled an enemy force of 100.

American fighter-bombers yesterday afternoon were with killing 30 soldiers at miles northwest of Tay Ninh and 67 miles northwest of Spokemen said that the aircraft were called in. enemy force was spotted pilot of a U.S. light ob plane.

## French Recall Armistice of World War I

PARIS, Nov. 11.—President Georges Pompidou laid a wreath on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe as the country celebrated the 51st anniversary of the end of World War I.

He interrupted his drive back down the Champs-Élysées to shake hands with scores of Parisians among the thousands watching the parade.

Almost every town and village across France also marked the anniversary with wreath-layings and ceremonies at cemeteries and war memorials.

It was the day of remembrance for the dwindling band of veterans of the four-year conflict that took the lives of millions of their generation. Many of them today carried the flags of their regiments and the French tricolor.

For one it was too much. Veteran Jules Ravaut, 76, collapsed and died from a heart attack at the ceremony in his home town of Maubeuge, in northern France, just as local dignitaries were laying wreaths.

In Annecy, near Switzerland, a group of war veterans demonstrated in front of a department store that was having a sale. The old soldiers distributed tracts saying, "Nov. 11 is a day of remembrance and not of profit."

## Top Congress Liberals Agree To Join in Anti-War Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

Moratorium Committee. "The whole tone is getting better."

In part, this is a result of the decision by Sen. McGovern, Sen. McCarthy and other political figures to take part in the Saturday rally. The assumption is that their presence will attract to the rally many middle-class and middle-aged people who will contribute a moderate "tone" to the gathering.

Sen. McGovern spoke of that point in explanation why he had changed his mind about taking part in the rally.

"I just decided that walking away from it wasn't the answer. I thought maybe that if a few of us on the Hill went along, it would help the chances of keeping this thing peaceful. It would help the kids who are out there alone. Either you do it, or you run away and I'm going to do it."

Both Sen. McGovern and Sen. Goodell will speak at the rally. Sen. McCarthy said that he would participate "in any appropriate way." Other members of Congress who have announced plans to take part in the demonstrations include Allard K. Lowenstein, R., N.Y., and Rep. Benjamin C. Rosenthal, D., N.Y.

"It is my belief," Sen. McGovern said in a formal statement, "that in spite of inflammatory predictions and rigid attitudes by the Department of Justice, the mobilization leaders are making a sincere effort to have a peaceful rally. There is, of course, no way to be certain that an effort involving tens of thousands of people will be a success or a failure, peaceful or disorderly, but I do know that I and multitudes of Americans enter it with a fervent hope that it will be orderly and successful. I am going to do my best to make it so."

Meanwhile, Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe told newsmen in New York: "If you look closely at the leaders of these demonstrations, I'd be very surprised if you don't find the majority of the organizers are Communists or Communist-inspired."

#### Organizers Confident

While there was no resolution of the conflict between the Justice Department and the rally organizers over the route for Saturday's march, Ted Johnson, publisher for the New Mobilization Committee, said he was "so confident that the negotiations will produce a solution that we are not even thinking about failure."

Mr. Johnson was not available for comment tonight on the announcement that the Saturday marchers could use a part of Pennsylvania Avenue, but not approach the White House.

Enormous logistical problems are anticipated this weekend by the rally organizers—housing, feeding, sanitary facilities, transportation and so on. But even these problems, Mr. Johnson said, are taking on a more manageable proportion.

A major reason, he said, is the arrival here in the last couple of days of experienced crowd managers including people involved in the Woodstock Music Festival this summer.

#### Holiday Opens Protests

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There were parades in cities and towns all across the nation today, Veterans Day, and there were a few pre-administration rallies opening what will be a five-day period of demonstrations both for and against the war in Vietnam.

But while the rhetoric was more intense than in years gone by and some persons drove with their headlights on in support of the war, the vast majority of the people went to work as usual or spent the holiday away from the rallies and parades.

Veterans Day ceremonies were highlighted by the traditional observance at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

The rite was attended by about 3,000 persons, far more than in recent years. A wreath from President Nixon was laid at the tomb. Speakers at the rite urged Americans to support the President.

Gospel singer Mahalia Jackson sang the national anthem at the ceremony but afterward said: "I'm not for the war. Let the war stop."

President and Mrs. Nixon spent the day touring veterans' hospitals in Washington and chatting with patients.

At the Washington Monument, about 7,500 persons gathered in support of the administration's Vietnam policy.

On the West Coast, several thousand persons attended a similar rally in the Los Angeles Coliseum to honor Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who urged Americans to keep the faith with those who have died in battle.

The retired general told the crowd, "We must employ our strength, power and conscience boldly and righteously because we owe it to our country, to ourselves, and to the millions of veterans, living and dead, who have fought and still are fighting for our American heritage."

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff and former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, told a Veterans Day luncheon in Pittsburgh that the protests "are detrimental to the road to peace."

"They tend to confuse Hanoi as to our national will," he said. "An estimated 10,000 to 12,000 persons turned out for a parade through downtown Denver. The American Legion had called on Coloradans to 'show their colors' in support of servicemen in Vietnam."

## U.S. Gets Plea For an Amnesty To Vietnam Foes

LONDON, Nov. 11 (WP).—Amnesty International, a world-wide group concerned with judicial abuse in civil rights issues, has appealed to the United States to grant amnesty to what it estimates are about 10,000 young Americans who are jailed, awaiting trial or have fled the country, for refusal to fight in Vietnam.

The organization, with national groups in 21 countries including the United States, declares that a "crisis of conscience" exists in America and that its government should "keep faith with its tradition of freedom of dissent" by not imprisoning draft-law offenders.

## Arab Groups (Dis)claim Credit For Bombings

AMMAN, Nov. 11.—Arab guerrilla organizations today vied with each other in fudging responsibility for this morning's bombings in three New York skyscrapers.

In Amman, George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed all the credit for his organization and said a detailed communiqué would be issued later. A spokesman at PFLP headquarters in Beirut, however, said: "This office has no knowledge of the affair."

On the other hand, an Amman spokesman for the al-Fatah command group disclaimed responsibility for the attacks while the al-Fatah organization in Beirut strongly hinted that its guerrillas were involved and also promised a communiqué.

## Nixon Bars Bid at Arms Talks For Freeze on MIRV Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

side is to produce a dialogue with the Russians on strategic doctrines behind the kind of nuclear force it has or is creating. The more hopeful here think that this could, in time, result in some sort of bargain being struck that would encompass curbs on a number of weapons systems.

The Helsinki talks, if the Americans have their way, will open with a semi-public meeting including general statements and then subside into closed-door talks, probably in the two embassies.

Soviet Team Announced—MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union tonight announced that its delegation for the SALT talks would include Vyacheslav Semenov.

Space Flight Chief Resigns NASA Post—WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—George Mueller, the man who has directed America's manned space exploration program at NASA for the past six years, announced his resignation yesterday, effective Dec. 10.

Mr. Mueller, 51, is returning to private life. It was known for some time that he planned to resign.

Friedrich Ermsich, 45, handed himself with a noose made from a towel, police said.

He was arrested in Mexico City in March 1968, extradited and charged with spying for and receiving tax refunds on nonexistent goods he claimed he had exported to the Netherlands.

## W. German on Trial For Fraud Kills Self

DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Nov. 11 (AP).—A West German businessman on trial for allegedly swindling the government out of more than \$3 million committed suicide in his cell early today, police said.

Friedrich Ermsich, 45, handed himself with a noose made from a towel, police said.

He was arrested in Mexico City in March 1968, extradited and charged with spying for and receiving tax refunds on nonexistent goods he claimed he had exported to the Netherlands.

#### Tattooed Dogs

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—British dogs will be tattooed with a special number under a system to trace strays or stolen dogs. The plan, called Dogtrace, will involve tattooing the number on the dog's lip, ear or flank by a veterinarian.

## U.S. Asks UN to Intervene For GI Prisoners of Han

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (UPI).—The United States urged the UN today to issue an "unequivocal and specific call" for humane treatment of American prisoners of war held by North Vietnam.

Mrs. Rita E. Hauser, permanent U.S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights, asked in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee that all governments support Secretary-General Thant's appeal to North Vietnam to let an international humanitarian organization, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, visit the prisoners.

Defense Department figures show at least 410 U.S. servicemen known to be held by North Vietnam with another 918 missing and believed captured.

Our concern in this matter is humanitarian, not political," Mrs. Hauser said. "This concern was succinctly but urgently expressed in the agonizing question the many wives who have Paris to ask the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris 'Please tell me if I am a widow'."

North Vietnam contends 1949 Geneva Convention protection of prisoners of which it agreed in 1957, apply to the U.S. captives. The Vietnam conflict is a "war criminals."

Soviet delegate N. K. K. objected to the raising prisoner issue. He charged U.S. aim was to divert attention from its main concerns of fundamental questions of rights. He charged that United States was acting half of the "corrupt, anti regime" of South Vietnam.

## Seale Returned Secretly to Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Black Panther Bobby Seale was returned secretly to San Francisco yesterday by U.S. marshals to await extradition hearings in a Connecticut murder case.

Seale, recently sentenced to four years in prison for contempt of court in the "Chicago Eight" trial, had a cheerful reunion with his attorney, Charles Garry.

Mr. Garry, who was unable to attend the conspiracy charges, of illness, said that he has asked the court to either dismiss the conspiracy charges or else grant an immediate trial to Seale.

U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman set a new trial date in April for Seale on the conspiracy charges. The trial of the seven other defendants continues.

Seale told reporters in a jail-cell news conference that he was thinking about defending himself again. He granted a new trial. "After all," he said, "I got four years in prison for demanding the right to defend myself."

## WEATHER

| AREA       | TEMP | WIND | SEA    |
|------------|------|------|--------|
| ANNEAPOLIS | 22   | 12   | Cloud  |
| ATLANTA    | 22   | 12   | Partly |
| BALTIMORE  | 22   | 12   | Partly |
| BELGRADE   | 20   | 12   | Cloud  |
| BELT       | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| BUDAPEST   | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| CAIRO      | 22   | 12   | Sunny  |
| COPENHAGEN | 22   | 12   | Cloud  |
| COSTA RICA | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| DENVER     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| EDINBURGH  | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| FLORENCE   | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| FRANKFURT  | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| GENEVA     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| HAMBURG    | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| HONG KONG  | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| LAS PALMAS | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| LONDON     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| MADRID     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| MILAN      | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| MOSCOW     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| MONTREAL   | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| NEW YORK   | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| NICE       | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| PARIS      | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| PRAGUE     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| ROME       | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| STOCKHOLM  | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| TOKYO      | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| VENICE     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| WARSAW     | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |
| WASHINGTON | 12   | 12   | Cloud  |

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## Coming Events Cast Their SHADOWS

by A. N. SPANEL  
FOUNDER  
International Playtex Corporation

The astronomic oil discoveries in Alaska with its gargantuan North Slope holding untold billions of barrels of oil have become for the first time in a half century a very real threat to the Middle East. Moreover, after the Alaskan pipeline is completed, Alaskan oil will bring about corrosive price and profit competition—and worse.

For if Middle East oil prices and profits decline, it is a certainty that the living standards there, already tragically low, will not be long in declining further. We have seen as in Libya, the expropriation of a large segment of private industry by a left-wing government...this at a time when oil prices and profits are relatively high, with Libya in particular and the Moslem oil barons in general not now feeling competition from Alaskan oil. We may yet see Libya among the first to "nationalize" its oil properties in that particular region.

No one knows better than the Moslem oil barons that Russia, working around the clock, is supporting its faithful underground in every one of the Arab nations to arouse the people with "the few are piling up mountains of gold in Switzerland while you, your wives and your children play the roles of serfs in the midst of oceans of oil, oceans of liquid gold."

### WHO'S WHO IN THE MISCHIEF

To cover their tracks, to camouflage their plans for total subversion, the Kremlin has been relentlessly encouraging, aiding and abetting a murderous brew of hatred against Israel, knowing full well that that small, highly industrialized democratic nation with the highest standard of living in the Middle East, poses the greatest obstacle to the octopodal schemes of Russia for taking the oil-rich lands of the Middle East; the communist purpose is as transparent as it is Machiavellian...Russia wants the ownership of Middle East oil lands for itself, but especially as tournaquets around the necks of the industrial nations of Europe; and the best way to 'acquire' these oil riches is to start with the performance of a left-wing operation followed by transplanted "revolutionary" communist governments, which themselves must end up as threatened soviet satellites forced to submit to their master's bidding at the first appearance of an armed Russian division with its devastating tanks, as in Czechoslovakia, as in Hungary, as in Rumania, as in Albania, as in Yugoslavia.

In this plot Nasser has played a lead role. On the one hand he has tricked his Arab followers into believing that he is the brave and chivalrous leader who can stand up against Russia by clapping communists into jail; on the other, he has brazenly mortgaged an impoverished Egypt to the Kremlin for billions of dollars in armaments always delivered with military technicians, experts all in subversion, marking for destruction nations who are not members of the communist conspiracy in the Middle East. Painfully familiar is this to the Americans knowing as we do how the Russians have been supplying armaments in vast quantities to the North Vietnamese to kill our boys.

It cannot be validly said that the oil barons are blind to Russia's plans for a take-over, or to Nasser's mischievous role in it. They know only too well that the Mediterranean has already become a Russian lake. What must be said loud and clear is that by permitting Nasser to fraudulently propagandize an "Israel Peril" as the cover-up for his quiescent role in selling out to communism, these barons have themselves put into jeopardy not only their own oil lands but the very future of their peoples.

### TIME IS RUNNING OUT

Hopefully in freedom's cause, but certainly in order to satisfy the gnawing needs of the Arab masses for a better life, the Middle East economy can and must now be strengthened while time is still on the side of the nations in that region, but time is only on their side until the rivers of Alaskan oil begin to pour into the planned transcontinental pipe-lines and giant tankers. For then this competition is sure to weaken their one-product oil economies, a weakness that will not be lost on the Kremlin!

Only by quickly broadening their national economies with industrialization on a meaningful scale, only by widespread diversification affording full employment and higher standards of living for their peoples, will these rich oil lands achieve national vitalities sufficient to enable them to abort Russia's conspiratorial designs to take over one oil nation after another.

The capital for such an industrialization program is already available; for what is oil if not liquid gold? Needed most is the will, the leadership and the industrial "know-how" suited to that area.

### VIALE ALTERNATIVES OR TOTAL LOSS

If the nations of the Middle East were to embark on such a constructive course of industrialization, a flood of free-world investment capital would be poured into them. They would bloom, and their people would have reason for defending their countries and their governments.

As it is now, we see hate-infested, tortured lands with even their rich "liquid gold" reservoirs threatened not only by the coming abrasive oil competition from Alaska but by forces that are much worse: the relentless Russian conspiracy into which Nasser deliberately trapped himself and the unwary people of Egypt and those of his neighbor-nations who blindly followed him—yet these very lands could nevertheless be transformed even now into modern industrial miracles, in much the same way as Israel was.

Better still, Israel's special industrialization experience in that unique area could perhaps be harnessed to help produce the needed results for these Arab lands in half the time it took a newborn nation to do for itself. To skeptics everywhere we can only say this: you were even more skeptical about Americans being able to reach and walk the moon's surface!

The obstacles now? Many, so very many. Russian obstructionism using Nasser as their tool; the manipulated fears of proud Arabs; plain and fancy Western motivations and jealousies; you name it, it's all there. But who else in the Middle East possessing such demonstrable, specialized know-how in industrialization can contribute as much as Israel can today, as consultants if not partners?

One thing is certain: if the oil barons wait until they are face-to-face with the painful competition of Alaskan oil before diversifying their national economies, the increased unemployment and misery will bring with it the familiar "revolutions," communism and the Russian tank-backed take-overs.

What a price the Arab nations have already paid for Nasserism, for the hate-mongering he has generated to cover his failures, his political and military stupidity! What a high price a myopic Free World will yet pay for his divisiveness, for its prejudices and blind indifference to its own survival, increasingly threatened.

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## B-52 Bomber Gets 'Go' on Weather Moon Launch on Friday

KENNEDY, Nov. 11 (AP)—The three astronauts today forecast a "great" launch for Friday's Apollo 12 mission, the second moon landing.

Charles Conrad inspected the Saturn-5 rocket that will launch the Apollo 12 mission.

The flight was to be the first of the Apollo 12 mission, the second moon landing.

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United Press International. AFTER RELEASE—The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, talks with a policeman at a barricade in Memphis after his arrest and release during demonstrations Monday night.

## Tear Gas Breaks Up March Of 2,000 Negroes in Memphis

By Douglas Robinson

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11 (NYT)—A protest march by 2,000 Negroes was broken up last night by the police, who used tear gas to disperse the crowd.

The violence broke out in a Negro district a few blocks from the downtown area, after the police had arrested 53 persons on charges of disorderly conduct.

Among those arrested was the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mr. Abernathy had flown here from Atlanta to join the demonstration.

Five march leaders who were arrested were freed on \$25 bail. The remaining 48 persons arrested were released on their own recognizance.

A new flurry of window smashing, rock throwing and other incidents today led police to move against another planned Negro march through the downtown area.

Officers set up roadblocks at main streets along the route and brought out tear-gas fogging machines.

Racial tension has been mounting in Memphis in recent months as the white community has stiffened its resistance to Negro demands for completely integrated schools, representation on the five-member Board of Education, a black-studies program in high schools and ne-

gotiations to end a strike at St. Joseph Hospital.

The brick and bottle-throwing occurred at the intersection of Beale and Hernando Streets, a block from the Clayborn Temple, where the demonstrators had assembled before the march.

By previous agreement, most of the march returned to the church when the leaders were arrested at a police barricade two blocks away.

A group of 400 youths, urged on by a few militants, refused to move back and began pelting the police with bottles and bricks.

About 60 parade marshals, wearing orange ribbons around their arms, restrained the youths and prevented them from storming the police lines.

The police withstood the barrage of missiles for ten minutes before moving out against their assailants. They used a fogging machine that saturated the area with a heavy mist of tear gas.

Sit-In at Nebraska U.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Police ejected 70 Negro students from Nebraska University's administration building yesterday after demonstrators staged a two-hour sit-in.

Forty-one of the students—33 men and eight girls—were later charged with unlawful assembly and held in custody on failing to provide \$25 bail each.

Sen. Kennedy's situation: knowledge that the senator must still face an inquiry that could lead to formal charges against him as the driver of the car in which Miss Kennedy drowned—and certainty that his once-promising future in national politics depended on a convincing re-election in 1970.

Sen. Kennedy knows his public image has suffered and he expects the process to continue until the inquiry is behind him and the official record is out. When this happens—and he seems confident that it will within a reasonable time—he aims to be in a position to defend his Senate seat.

Low on Hoopla

To gain that position he has embarked on a regimen of hard political work. Low on hoopla, long on issues, this pre-season campaign is clearly designed to convince the voters that the senator, like his brother John F. Kennedy before him, is a man who does "more for Massachusetts."

For the foreseeable future, Sen. Kennedy intends to return to the state a day or two each week for a continuing series of event-filled schedules that stress issues rather than naked politics.

Sen. Kennedy is braced for the impact of Chappaquiddick but he is not hiding reminders of the tragedy. Along with the veteran advance men who kept his schedule moving smoothly through two long days last week, his entourage included three persons who took part in the party on Chappaquiddick Island that preceded the tragedy. They were John Crimmins, a gray-haired family retainer and friend; Joseph P. Gargan, Sen. Kennedy's cousin; and Nancy

## 11.5% of Cars Fail New Safety Rules

10% of Equipment Shows Weaknesses

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—The Department of Transportation, making its first public disclosure of auto industry compliance with safety standards, said yesterday that 11.5 percent of the vehicles and 10 percent of the tires and other equipment tested failed to meet one or more of the requirements.

In 800 reports on tests conducted between May 15, 1968, and Sept. 30, 1969, private contractors told the National Highway Traffic Safety Bureau that 25 of 218 vehicles and 746 of 7,426 items of equipment failed.

Automotive Director Robert Brumer complained repeatedly at a news conference that the agency regards compliance test reports as a basis for investigation, not as "definitive" evidence of a violation.

With the exception of 91 reports on five 1968 model cars and 86 tires that failed safety tests, only summary results of the 800 reports were available yesterday. They showed vehicle failures as follows:

Service or parking brake system: ten of 73 vehicles (13.7 percent); adequacy of tires for the vehicles, seven of 87 (12.3 percent); anchorage of passenger car seats, two of 37 (5.4 percent); seat belt assembly anchorage in passenger cars, four of 87 (10.3 percent); fuel tanks, filler pipes and connections in passenger cars, two of seven (28.6 percent), and displacement of car steering columns toward the driver, 0 of seven (zero percent).

The separate reports on equipment showed failures at the following rates: hydraulic brake hoses, 9.3 percent; tires, 6.1 to 22.7 percent; brake fluid, 11.8 percent, and seat belt assemblies, 13.8 percent.

Results Are Disputed

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (WP).—Ford and General Motors today took issue with reports that some of their cars failed certain federal safety tests.

The test failures reportedly included a Ford Mustang, a Mercury Cyclone, a Mercury Colony Park, a Chevy II Nova and a Checker Marathon.

A Ford spokesman said, "Our own tests and other data demonstrate that our vehicles fully comply to these and other applicable federal safety standards."

GM said after that a Chevy II seat belt failure was brought to its attention it supplied compliance data to the government that showed the anchorage exceeded the federal requirement.

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (WP).—In a speech last night to the Detroit section of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Until recently, Mr. Lear was still talking cockily about revolutionizing the auto industry by building a modern steam power plant for cars. He set out to eliminate air pollution by finding a replacement for the internal combustion engine now used in cars.

"I've been billed as the great champion of the steam car," he said. "But I've got 5.5 million reasons why I'm not. That's what we've spent so far—\$5.5 million."

"Utterly Ridiculous"

And now, he confessed, "I don't see any possibility of adoption of a steam car. It is so utterly ridiculous. No one is going to do it."

"It is just too complicated. You couldn't find a garage mechanic who could fix one. It is practically unserviceable by the average gas station."

Mr. Lear said he is working on a gas turbine for trucks and buses that would be rated at 300 horsepower, provide peak power of 500 hp, weigh 350 pounds and cost \$5,000.

He praised Chrysler's turbine car program of the early 1960's and said those engines today can meet the 1973 California anti-smog standards with only a minor tuning change.

## Lear Gives Up on Steam Car But Sees Future in Turbines

control standards will be getting tougher and tougher.

Mr. Lear intends to go ahead and finish building an experimental steam car and bus even though he knows it's a losing fight.

"Steam ought to be given a decent burial," he said. "People ought to know that this is the best that can be done. But the best that can be done is the Rankine (steam) cycle is that it's rank."

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## Montgomery Selling Portrait By Eisenhower

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Field Marshal Montgomery is selling a portrait of himself painted by an old comrade-in-arms—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"I sat for Ike while I was his [NATO] deputy in Paris," said Viscount Montgomery, who will be 82 Monday. "He finished it the day he left to run for president."

"I am selling the painting now because an American friend who was visiting me said he thought it ought to be in America."

The picture will come up for auction at Sotheby's, November 26.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that licensed physicians in the District of Columbia may not be prosecuted for performing abortions. The 1901 law that restricts such operations is unconstitutional, he ruled.

The decision, by U.S. District Court Judge Gerard J. Gesell, means that any "competent, licensed practitioner of medicine," who wants to perform an abortion for reasons satisfactory to himself and his patient, may do so without legal limitation.

But it does not mean that abortions will automatically become easier to obtain. Many doctors predicted that the medical profession will take its time evaluating the ruling and deciding whether to act on it.

The challenged law permits induced abortions only when "necessary for the preservation of the mother's life or health."

That clause, Judge Gesell found, cannot survive constitutional scrutiny because it is so vague that a person accused of violating it cannot properly defend himself, and because it places upon a defendant the burden of proving that the operation was medically necessary.

Judge Gesell urged the U.S. Attorney's Office to appeal his ruling directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, and sources said his advice is likely to be accepted.

But the judge apparently expects his ruling to be upheld.

Judge Gesell—whose father, Dr. Arnold Gesell, was for many years one of the nation's best-known pediatricians—also called on Congress to "re-examine the (abortion) statute promptly in the light of current conditions."

The issue came before Judge Gesell when two persons under indictment for performing abortions—one a physician, Dr. Milan Vitoch, 54, the other a nurse's aide, Shirley A. Boyd, 29—asked him to dismiss their indictments.

The basis for their motions was a recent ruling by the Supreme Court of California barring prosecution under that state's old anti-abortion laws.

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Judge Gesell urged the U.S. Attorney's Office to appeal his ruling directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, and sources said his advice is likely to be accepted.

But the judge apparently expects his ruling to be upheld.

Judge Gesell—whose father, Dr. Arnold Gesell, was for many years one of the nation's best-known pediatricians—also called on Congress to "re-examine the (abortion) statute promptly in the light of current conditions."

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Rome 46-92 - Tel Aviv 22-25-03  
Vienna 56-36-74, and all travel agencies.

## Nixon Orders AEC to Prepare Nuclear Plants for Sale

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Nixon announced yesterday that he has directed the Energy Commission to prepare plans for the sale of nuclear power plants to private enterprise.

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## How Noted Novelist Was Muzzled

### Union Ouster of Solzhenitsyn Laid to 'Black' Image of Russia

By Richard Reston

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—One more painful day in the life of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, perhaps Russia's most famous contemporary novelist, ended yesterday with his formal expulsion from the National Writers' Union.

Informal sources said the 51-year-old author was kicked out of the union after being accused of:

- Painting an allegedly "black" picture of what his accusers consider to be the reality of Soviet society.

- Failing to react against the publication of his novels abroad, the latest being "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," both best-sellers in the West.

- Pursuing what his self-appointed literary peers deem to be an "anti-social" attitude.

- Paying insufficient attention to younger writers.

- Taking positions contrary to the dictates of the writers' union.

The Kremlin's current literary crackdown has thus victimized one of Russia's most celebrated artists. Long an outspoken critic of past and present social injustices in this country, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was understood to have denied the accusations on all counts.

Sources close to the writer said he was allowed only a brief defense before his final expulsion. He was not even present when the union's Russian Federation branch sanctioned his official loss of membership.

#### Full Control

In the Soviet Union, the writers' union controls the literary behavior of its members and has final say over what can and cannot be published. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has more than once in the past used both his courage and eloquence to plead for an end to literary censorship, and to the repeated political emasculation of the creative arts in Russia.

When asked about the expulsion, a spokesman for the writers' union said he had no information, but suggested that the caller "watch the newspapers." This was taken to mean that the accusations against Mr. Solzhenitsyn will be aired publicly in tomorrow's Literary Gazette, a weekly publication and the union's official mouthpiece. Mr. Solzhenitsyn first gained fame in the West with his novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," published here in 1962 and somewhat later in the West. The novel embodied a savage condemnation of life in a Stalinist

labor camp, something Mr. Solzhenitsyn has first-hand knowledge of. He served time in such a camp and was then in exile from 1945 to 1957.

The author has had nothing published in the Soviet Union since the early 1960s. This latest act against him is the latest in a series of moves to suppress his work so far as his own country is concerned.

If he goes on writing and if future works should find their way to the West, the possibility of arrest, trial and imprisonment, or exile is conceivable. The celebrated 1966 case of the still-imprisoned writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel might serve as precedent.

#### Expulsion Account

Of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's expulsion, informal sources gave this sketchy account:

On Nov. 4 the author was summoned to a meeting of the union's local branch in his home town of Ryazan about 100 miles southeast of Moscow. Also present at the meeting were five other writers, a secretary of the Russian Federation union, who had flown from Moscow, and a regional Communist party secretary.

The session lasted 90 minutes. It was said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn did not know the subject of the meeting beforehand and thus was not prepared for what developed.

He defended himself for about ten minutes, then was interrupted and told his time was up. When he protested he was allowed to continue briefly.

He denied everything. He noted, for example, his letters to the Literary Gazette and to Unita, the Italian Communist newspaper, protesting the Western publication of



A. Solzhenitsyn

"Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle" without his consent.

He protested that he was the victim of a defamation campaign, but as the session ended a previously typed expulsion order was offered for a vote. There apparently were six voting members. All but one, presumably Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself, voted to expel the writer.

On Nov. 6, the local union's action was submitted to the union's top-ranking body. It is said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was informed of the Moscow deliberations only two hours before his case was to be considered. The vote sanctioned the Ryazan decision, making the expulsion both final and official. Mr. Solzhenitsyn was notified only yesterday.

In recent years he has been in increasing trouble with both the literary and political authorities in this country.

Shortly after his novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," he managed to publish two remarkable short stories, "Matryona's Home" and "For the Good of the Cause."

But those, with one novelette, were the last of his works published in the Soviet Union and that was nearly seven years ago.

© Los Angeles Times

## France to Pay 30% of Cost Of A-Smasher

### Device to Be 4 Times Bigger Than Russia's

PARIS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—France gave a strong boost to Western European scientific cooperation by announcing today its agreement to contribute to the construction of a 200-billion-electron-volt atom smasher.

The plan to build the accelerator, which will be the largest in the world, is the most ambitious project to date of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, based in Geneva. The plan, already strongly compromised by Britain's refusal to participate, had been hanging on a French decision, because the other five countries involved were not prepared to contribute enough to realize the project. The five countries are West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Austria.

#### 30% of Total

France will contribute 30 percent of a total cost of about \$330 million. The accelerator will take eight years to build. A site has not yet been agreed upon.

The French decision was made despite current budgetary restrictions on scientific research in France.

It is probable that the accelerator, an essential tool of high-energy physics for the study of the nucleus of the atom, will be built in two stages. The first stage would reach a power of 200 billion electron-volts and the second 300 billion. This would be four times as powerful as the largest atom smasher now existing, a Soviet one of 75 billion electron-volts.



BLUE RIBBON AMATEUR—Joy Norman, 17, has 54 trophies and over 500 rosettes won in competitive show jumping, many of them aboard Pam, the white horse she trained herself. Joy, a member of the Radnor and West Hereford, England, pony club, has been competing in horse shows since she was eight years old, but says she has no intention of going into professional competition. It's strictly a hobby.

## Tanker Owners Settle for \$7.2 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

"arrest." Singapore police held it there until the owners agreed to put up a bond for \$8.4 million, enough to cover any eventual claim by Britain in the Torrey Canyon litigation.

The French heard about that affair just a bit too late—a launch carrying their writ missed the Lake Palourde in Singapore by a few minutes. But they caught up with it in Rotterdam and again made the defendants post a bond.

Union Oil then brought suit in federal court in New York to limit liability. Under an American federal statute, the owner of a vessel cannot be liable in damages for more than the salvaged value—which in this case was zero, since the Torrey Canyon was at the bottom of the sea.

But the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the pleasure of limited liability were available only to the owner and not to the charterer, Union Oil, which in this case had chartered the vessel.

It was after this decision that Union Oil showed interest in talking settlement. Britain was ready to go to trial in Singapore six weeks ago in its action for damages but agreed to try to settle instead.

If the case had gone to trial, there would have been extremely complicated issues of how to estimate the damages, which count the law to apply and, indeed, whether international law made tankers liable for pollution damage. These very issues are now being discussed in Brussels at a conference of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Last September, some tanker owners set up a voluntary system of compensation for shoreline oil pollution.

The Torrey Canyon was carrying 117,000 tons of Kuwait oil when it ran aground on March 18, 1967, on the Seven Stones, off Cornwall, at the western tip of England.

The heavy crude oil began pouring out. It was soon clear that the ship presented the greatest beach pollution threat ever recorded—a grim warning of the dangers in the new era of supertankers.

Set Aside

For ten days the Royal Navy tried to confine the oil to the area of the broken ship, and to tow it away. At last they gave up, and on March 27 British planes bombed it to set fire to the remaining oil.

By then the sticky oil was all over the beaches and spectacular rocky islets of Cornwall. Birds died by the thousands, their breathing apparatus choked.

The government used massive doses of detergent to dissolve the oil. Experts thought later that the detergent had probably done more damage to fish, mollusks and marine plants than the oil.

Altogether, the British government spent an estimated \$6 million in cleaning operations. It claimed that and more in its legal actions.

The oil reached the coast of Britain on April 9. The French used chalk to sink it instead of detergent, but the damage was still severe.

Today's settlement agreement was signed in the Foreign Office by representatives of Union and Baracuda, the British attorney general. Sir Elwyn Jones, and the French ambassador here, Geoffrey de Courcel.

Sir Elwyn gave the news to the House of Commons this afternoon.

The International Herald Tribune carried the report a week ago yesterday.

The embassy communiqué said: "These accusations are fabricated by enemies of the Greek government who, for doubtful reasons, persist in opposing the favorable impression that the majority of international foreign observers have gained from the Greek government's decision to re-establish press liberty as the new constitution comes gradually into effect."

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## Gorton Dro Political From Cabin

### Australian Chief After Party Strug

CANBERRA, Australia, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Gorton, bidding to regain his party after surviving leadership struggle last week, shuffled his administration and moved the man who ousted him to a less powerful position.

He switched William McMahon, from the post of federal minister to the External Affairs, last week, also dropping three ministers.

Leslie Murray, 56, was made minister of the former Labor and national service was last officially attached Treasury in 1961, during a squeeze when the economy lapsed.

A year later, his political career in doubt when Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies dismissed him from the ministry.

Likely By Business

Mr. Gorton faces criticism for his change at the Treasury, party members and leaders, and industry have for that Mr. McMahon, a conservative, was the most able man to hold the nation's purse strings.

Mr. McMahon was one challenger for the Labor ship after the recent federal elections which cut the Liberal coalition's majority in the House of Representatives to seven.

Mr. Gorton was blamed for election result. But he was elected as Liberal leader at meeting last Friday on a ballot.

His other challenger, Fairbairn, former national minister, who said he did not serve in another Gorton cabinet if elected in the ship vote, was not included in the list of ministers today.

## Nixon Asks Industrial Nations To Cut Tariffs for Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

stretch-out were recommended by Mr. Rockefeller, but in the case of the tariff liberalization the President went even further than the Rockefeller report's proposals.

The likelihood that the industrialized countries of Western Europe as well as Japan and Canada will accept the U.S. proposals, which Mr. Nixon said were introduced in Paris yesterday by the U.S. delegate to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, appear to be slim.

Mr. Nixon took note of this in his remarks.

This was why he made a point of announcing that the United States would proceed unilaterally to favor Latin America, with which, according to him and to Gov. Rockefeller, this country must maintain a "special relationship."

Referring to his Latin American policy speech last Oct. 31, the President recalled that "I referred to the necessity of having special trade preferences for all the developing countries."

"I pointed out," Mr. Nixon said, "that there were countries outside of the Western Hemisphere that had special relationships with other countries, and particularly their former colonial countries, and that our first step would be to attempt to work out a general system of trade preferences which would apply equally and fairly to all the developing countries, including those of Latin America."

"We are beginning to implement that recommendation as contained in my speech. However, the Rockefeller report indicates that, if it is not possible to work out a satisfactory arrangement in the direction of implementing a recommendation for trade preferences for all the developing countries because of the fact that many of those countries will have with former colonial nations, then the goal that we have is to have special trade preferences for Latin America."

Mr. Nixon added that if international agreements as proposed by the United States cannot be negotiated within a reasonable time, then the United States will be prepared to consider other alternative actions it can take to assure that the American nations

will have preferential access to U.S. market.

Gov. Rockefeller, who is the President's side, said the United States would act a matter of months to see if treatment for the Latin American and possibly for all underdeveloped countries was not received preferences from industrialized nations.

To win trade preferences for America, the President would propose to Congress in a special bill or as a part of the general trade bill due next year.

Officials were aware the presidential approval of preferential treatment for Latin America would be a serious problem inasmuch as many representatives and agencies for states whose factories may be affected lowering of tariffs, may oppose or insist on important terms.

Should the industrialized nations accept, now or later, a proposal on trade preferences would have far-reaching impact on world trade.

Under the present system, the so-called "preferences" to its former colonies and dominions. France and preferences to its African colonies, and in instances this treatment is tied to the European Community.

If the President's proposal is accepted, Latin American and cocoa, for example, will enjoy the same advantages. Common Market as the products. This would reduce Latin American products competitive and possibly a much of the African sales, of the higher quality of American coffee, currently American coffee pays duties in the Common countries.

Economists said Mr. Nixon for preferential treatment of America is the most significant step in United States trade since the Kennedy Round, cut tariffs across the board, but Latin America and its trade countries, and probably the most far-reaching since the

## Israel Asks UN to Help Get Jews Out of Soviet Georgia

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (UPI)—Israel presented UN Secretary-General U Thant with a petition yesterday from 18 Jewish families in the Soviet Republic of Georgia seeking to go to Israel.

Describing "the eloquence and depth of sentiment" as "heart-rending," Ambassador Yosef Tekoah asked that Mr. Thant forward the document to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The petition, dated Aug. 6, said each of the 18 families had received an invitation from relatives in Israel. Members had been assured informally that there would be no difficulties and had given up their jobs, but final Soviet government permission had not been forthcoming.

"We demand," the petition declared, "that the UN Human Rights Commission do everything it can to obtain from the Soviet government in the shortest possible time permission for us to leave."

"It is incomprehensible that the 20th century people be prohibited from living with wish to live."

The petition avoided criticism of Soviet action except by implying that there had been no political or racial discrimination for time and added, perhaps ironical, that "anyone who is permitted to leave, and we are not inhibited from praying at home."

Nevertheless, there was a question here that part of Israel's pose in publicizing the petition this time may have been to Soviet arguments in the United States, and we are not inhibited from praying at home."

Mr. Tekoah acknowledged this was the first time Israel formally asked the UN Secretary-General to use his office in the question of the 18 million in the Soviet Union.

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## Powell Tells Shocked Commons 'Colored Immigrants Making Cities Alien'

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Enoch Powell, the rightist politician who prophesies racial violence in Britain, threw the House of Commons into an uproar tonight by claiming that colored immigrants would transform British city centers into alien territory.

"To furious cries of 'hush' and 'open the gas chambers—that is what you want,' Mr. Powell said, Britain's colored community was reaching a point where 'we shall see cities and major towns of which the central parts will be wholly foreign, alien territory... wholly in colored immigrant population.'"

Mr. Powell claimed one baby out of every five now born in inner London was colored. In the industrial city of Wolverhampton, he said, 20,000 colored babies had been born in the last three years, he said, and the colored increase signaled "the gravest danger—the danger of internecine violence."

As the Conservative lawmaker questioned Britain's immigration policies, Labor backbenchers interrupted with arguments and denunciations of Mr. Powell.

Forefront of Politics

Mr. Powell brought the race issue to the forefront of British politics last year when he predicted rivers of blood between the white and growing colored populations. He urged that members of the colored community be encouraged to return to their countries of origin.

Defending the government's immigration policies and criticizing Mr. Powell for injecting a "hydraulic" note into the racial issue, Home Secretary James Callaghan declared: "We intend that those immigrants who are here shall be treated as equal citizens with the rest of us, so that we can form what Mr. Powell so dislikes—a multicultural community in this country."

The House of Commons debate on immigration was told that the estimated colored population in Britain had increased from about one million to one and a quarter million.

Mr. Callaghan said immigration from the Commonwealth—most of it colored—had shown "substantial decline" due to new restrictions. He said 20,150 Commonwealth immigrants had arrived in the first nine months of this year, compared to 40,283 last year and 44,572 in 1967.

Immigrants' Dependents

Ninety percent of the immigrants now arriving, he said, were dependents of immigrants already settled here, and the immigration rate was "firmly under control."

Mr. Callaghan said that the Home Office had closed up loopholes in the immigration rules and abuses now were few.

Many Commonwealth men had arranged marriages in Britain solely to get into the country, but

a new form of entry certificate had cut this figure from 1,201 last year to 256 so far this year.

Other couples, he said, had claimed to be elderly parents of immigrants but turned out to be teenagers. Childless couples, he said, had claimed to be joining their parents in Britain but had come only to get jobs. Mr. Callaghan said, but in both these categories, abuses had recently been cut to zero.

The immigration policy on dependents, Mr. Callaghan maintained, was "just, humane and sensible."

## Austria Begins Army Maneuvers

VIENNA, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Neutral Austria's military maneuvers began today with the start of "Red" army maneuvers around a mythical attack by an unnamed "eastern state."

Two hundred tanks and 1,000 other army vehicles rumbled west from Vienna during the night to open Austria's biggest maneuvers since 1965.

The exercises were centered in the Danube Valley some 60 miles west of Vienna. Military sources said the "Moldavia" maneuvers held in Eastern Europe by Warsaw Pact powers 1967 were based on the assumption that the Danube Valley would be a battlefield in any future European war.

## Press Ban Called 'Lies' by Greek Embassy in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Greek Embassy here last week called "lies" the press reports that several Athens newspapers had been banned from Athens newsstands because of their anti-regime positions.

(The International Herald Tribune carried the report a week ago yesterday.)

The embassy communiqué said: "These accusations are fabricated by enemies of the Greek government who, for doubtful reasons, persist in opposing the favorable impression that the majority of international foreign observers have gained from the Greek government's decision to re-establish press liberty as the new constitution comes gradually into effect."

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RENT WINNER—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos came to the Philippines yesterday in Batac. He was attempting to come the first Philippine president to be elected second term and computer profiles put him ahead.

### Early Returns Make Marcos Likely Victor in Philippines

LA, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was expected to win a second term, was well in all regions, built up a lead early today in the election.

### Canada Accused of Deceiving Public on Baby Seal Hunt

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—The Canadian government was accused yesterday by the Friends of Animals, New York, of "suing a misleading press release that it will ban the killing of baby seals in 1970."

### 4 Airline Pilots Test Concorde, Praise Aircraft

TOULOUSE, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—Four commercial airline pilots who have test-flown the Anglo-French Concorde agreed today that the step up to supersonic flight is an easy one.

### Queen Invests Grey With OBE

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth today invested with the Order of the British Empire (OBE) Anthony Grey, correspondent for the Reuters news agency who was detained for 26 months by Chinese Communist authorities in Peking.

### Swart Chaney, Stage Designer, Dies in N.Y. at 59

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Swart Chaney, 59, a stage designer, died Sunday on Long Island.

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### Liberty, Equality, Anatomy

## Control-Free French TV Enlivened by Controversy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Frenchmen who rely on television for their information have made some interesting discoveries in recent days: that President Georges Pompidou is being called by some an "anti-De Gaulle," that some people think undressing in public is healthy and that students are striking again in France.

The reform of the channels, long censored by the state, is far from over. The new news directors of the two channels have said that everything won't be in place before Nov. 24. But with only a week gone by, some of the changes have been starting.

It began with a program that was telecast just as the changeover was being made. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said back at the French for meddles in Quebec, in Canadian "internal affairs" as he calls it, and asked how the French would like it if he tried to stir up trouble in Britain.

### Canada Accused of Deceiving Public on Baby Seal Hunt

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—The Canadian government was accused yesterday by the Friends of Animals, New York, of "suing a misleading press release that it will ban the killing of baby seals in 1970."

### 4 Airline Pilots Test Concorde, Praise Aircraft

TOULOUSE, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—Four commercial airline pilots who have test-flown the Anglo-French Concorde agreed today that the step up to supersonic flight is an easy one.

### Queen Invests Grey With OBE

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth today invested with the Order of the British Empire (OBE) Anthony Grey, correspondent for the Reuters news agency who was detained for 26 months by Chinese Communist authorities in Peking.

### Lee Fu's Number Comes Up

HONG KONG, Nov. 11 (AP)—Seventy-year-old Lee Fu died last night with a smile on his face.

After a day of gambling at a casino, he had amassed about 1,000 United States dollars at the Chinese game of fan tan. Moving over to the blackjack table, Mr. Lee staked the entire amount on a single game and was dealt the winning 21-point combination of a king and an ace.

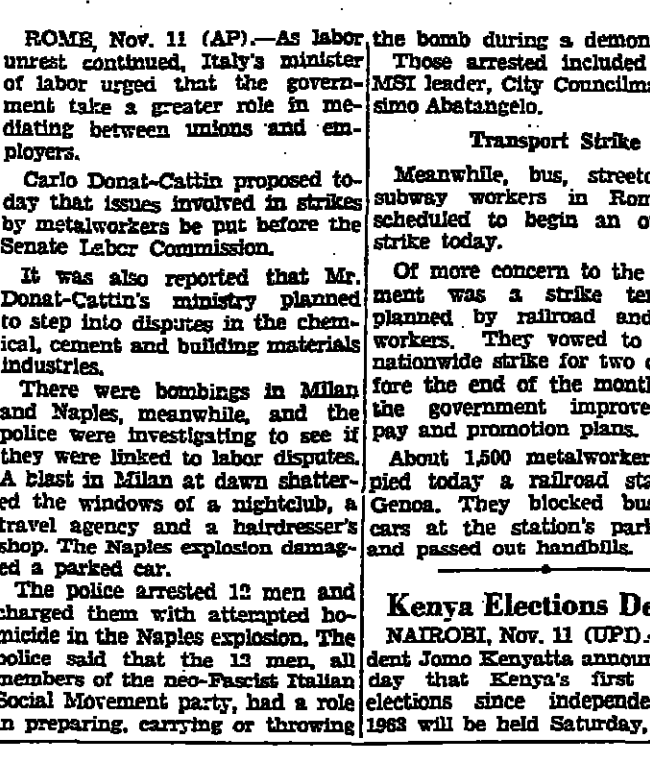
### Italian Senate Gets Plea To Mediate Metals Strike

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP)—As labor unrest continued, Italy's minister of labor urged that the government take a greater role in mediating between unions and employers.

### Kenya Elections Dec. 6

NAIROBI, Nov. 11 (UPI)—President Jomo Kenyatta announced today that Kenya's first general elections since independence in 1963 will be held Saturday, Dec. 6.

### Will a plane with 400 seats make the airline happier than the passenger?



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And we think our passengers will be, too.

Lufthansa

THEODORE MORSE, 79, better known as Little Genevieve or Otto, died yesterday in a car crash.

Msgr. Amleto Tondini, 60, died yesterday in a car crash.

Msgr. Amleto Tondini, 60, died yesterday in a car crash.

\* Why do American girls crave a hundred minutes in Orly?

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## The Debate Sharpens

The three bomb blasts that ushered in Veterans Day for New York City were not only a crime—they were an omen. The imminence of the second mass demonstration against the Vietnam war has brought on a pronounced sharpening of tempers over the issue; what, a month ago, was simply a manifestation of one view of the war is coming dangerously close to confrontation.

For this, the Nixon administration—and notably Vice-President Agnew, the Department of Justice and Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe—must bear its share of the blame. Mr. Nixon is overtly rallying the "silent majority" which sustains his policy; abuse of the anti-war leaders has become virulent; the warnings of the danger of violence this weekend in Washington, and the well publicized and massive efforts to meet it, are having the predictable result of putting nerves on edge and, as in Chicago, making violence more probable.

Yet as the New York bombings (which seem to have been an anti-war, anti-government act) attest, there was that in the Moratorium Day observance, and in the "peace" movement generally, which gives color to the administration's fears, and helps to make them understandable, even if the expressions that resulted are unfortunate.

Analogies with the great civil rights demonstration in the capital are fallacious. That did reflect majority sentiment; that was under the overwhelmingly peaceful inspiration of Martin Luther King, whose leadership had not yet been seriously contested by radicals. Since that time there have been urban riots, the march on the Pentagon, and any number of truly revolutionary efforts

to link the Vietnamese war to the overthrow of the whole governmental system.

It is this, more than any special sentiment about the war, or the timing and circumstances of American disengagement from it, that has heightened the tone of debate. It is no longer possible, if it had ever been so, to make American intervention in Southeast Asia a popular cause, or to use attitudes toward it as a gauge of patriotism. There has never been a military struggle in American history in which so little energy went into whipping up the martial spirit as this war; no one in any position of authority wanted to create an atmosphere in which total victory seemed the only acceptable outcome. And yet, when drafted men are sent out to fight, such an atmosphere is the only one in which a war of such cost and duration can be carried on without massive dissent.

President Nixon cannot hope to reverse the mood of the nation at this stage—especially when his goal is so clearly disengagement in Vietnam and reduction of commitments elsewhere. But the attitude of total support, which was never seriously cultivated, is being replaced by a kind of total dissent that must evoke both fear and hostility. The President would have been better advised to roll with the punches in this area—but that many of the punches have been low blows, and directed at all constituted authority rather than against a particular policy, cannot be denied. The limits of rational dissent are never easy to define; under present circumstances, the lack of them gives reason to worry about the events of this week.



## The Farmer in the Dell

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Farmers have an extraordinary and malign influence on foreign policy and once more it looks as if their problems, in France, are going to hang up the market members can first agree on a revised common agricultural policy—following recent changes in currency values—Paris isn't prepared for serious discussion of Britain's admission.

This is in no sense a formal veto such as that twice proclaimed by Gen. de Gaulle. Rather it is a kind of silent and implied veto somewhat similar to that the general himself is practicing vis-à-vis the Pompidou government which succeeded his own.

Gen. de Gaulle sits back in Combray-le-Château writing the final chapters of his memoirs and saying nothing about anything to anyone. So powerful is his personality that the mere fear that he might break his silence with a thunderclap has seemingly helped influence his successor. President Pompidou certainly sticks to Gaullist policy on diplomatic questions as far removed as Quebec separatism or the Israeli arms blockade or possibly putting a thumb in the eye of Britain's European ambitions.

### Essential Vote

On the last point the French farmer plays a key role. His vote is essential and his exports at favorable rates lubricate the rather antiquated French economy. From the very start France secured a

favorable Common Market position on agriculture—which Mr. Pompidou now wants to reassess.

But if—in the wake of the franc's devaluation and the market's revaluation—Paris is able to persuade the other market members to accept the new common agricultural financing system it favors, this will jack up the membership cost to Britain. Although British prosperity is now beginning to recover, it is unlikely that any London government could pay the full price Paris wishes—and retain office.

Whenever Britain is in the economic soup it wants desperately to get into the Common Market—and the market doesn't want it in. When Britain does better the market becomes more hospitable but the British no longer want to buy an entry ticket. Moreover, the market itself is now changing.

The call for political association has receded and a new status quo has arisen in which it is gradually being demonstrated that the unification of Europe is not necessary to prosperity. Thus the crucial problem once facing individual market members—simple economic and political survival—no longer exists.

Furthermore, British public opinion is aware of the increased cost of living that would result from admission to "Europe" and Britain's big industry no longer pines to get in. British industrial giants like those of the United States are in effect already in the market because they build and operate subsidiary plants on the Continent.

Harold Wilson drives again these days for membership and clearly

feels encouraged by the fact that West Germany's new government is publicly committed to support him. But even Bonn's new Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, admits that a new agricultural crisis is festering.

### European Currency

Mr. Scheel sees this as stemming partially from the failure of Common Market members to work out in advance required adjustments to currency changes but also—and more fundamentally—because they lack mutual agreement on a common European currency. He sees the difficulties as remaining very great until the member countries abandon their autonomous currencies—not likely to come soon.

If one adds these factors—agricultural, economic, fiscal, political and diplomatic—it is not easy to envision any formula promising quick solution to the problem of British admission. And the market foreign ministers got things so fussed up when they met this week in Brussels that one cannot imagine dramatic agreement when their bosses meet at The Hague in a summit get-together Dec. 1.

The situation remains essentially static under different camouflage. Mr. Pompidou is going all out for his farmers and Mr. Wilson obviously doesn't relish paying to coddle them. Furthermore, Mr. Pompidou, who has grasped the mantle of Gen. de Gaulle, doesn't intend to risk saying any loud yes on a ticklish matter that touches the very heart of Gaullist foreign policy if this could conceivably inspire the retired general to break his self-imposed silence with a loud no.

## Bernard Levin From London:

Enter, right, an organization called the Monday Club, a ginger-group pledged to uphold what its members think of as true

Conservatism...

it started as a rather absurd gag of political cave-men...

LONDON.—The quiet residential suburb of London called Surbiton has, in the last two weeks, been filling the headlines. The local member of Parliament (it is a safe Conservative seat) is Nigel Fisher, a civilized man with a deceptively quiet style and firm convictions. Unfortunately for him, some of those convictions have led to a growing movement among a group of Tories in Surbiton to displace him as their representative, and to select another candidate for the next general election.

Americans may find nothing surprising in that, used as they are to American methods of selecting candidates. But the primary election is unknown in British politics, being selected by a small group of party officials in the local constituencies. Along with this flagrantly undemocratic process there goes a tradition that an MP, if he continues to win the seat at elections, continues to be backed, almost automatically, by the local party association; only in very exceptional circumstances is a sitting MP rejected and a new candidate sought.

In Surbiton they are saying that exceptional circumstances now exist. Mr. Fisher's opponents are exercised by his views on race and immigration in Britain, on Britain's relations with Rhodesia, and on the Nigerian civil war. On Rhodesia, he has been a staunch supporter of bipartisan policy of continuing pressure against the illegal white-supremacy regime; on Biafra, he has opposed his own party's support for the government's pro-federal line; and on race and immigration he has pleaded for a humane and tolerant approach, and has set his face firmly against the racist rabble-rousing of Enoch Powell.

### The Powellites

It is this last that has sparked the trouble. In Surbiton, a number—just how many it is impossible to say—of Conservative supporters are firmly Powellite; one of them put it charmingly the other day to a newspaper interviewer when he accused Fisher of wishing "to fill the country with niggers and browns" (and let not Mr. Powell try to repudiate such support: He knew perfectly well what he was doing when he sowed the wind). For such people a man of Nigel Fisher's views is obviously unacceptable, and they would prefer to get rid of him and run instead a candidate more to their nasty taste.

But there is more to it than that. Enter, right, an organization called the Monday Club. The Monday Club is a Conservative ginger-group (such groups exist on both right and left of both the Labor and Conservative parties), pledged to uphold what its members think of as true Conservatism. It is right-wing, on some issues extreme right-wing, but although it started as a rather absurd gaggle of political cave-men, it has learned wisdom and sophistication, and now pushes its right-wing line in a most suave and diplomatic fashion. One of the things its members have been doing is to work for the selection of Conservative parliamentary can-

didates who are of Monday persuasion; it is alleged (and indeed) that the Monday Club work in Surbiton, campaign against Fisher.

Certainly the group has some notable successes in the selection of candidates; a number of its adherents are handily for the next general election seats which may either be from Labor or are already servative but in which the member is retiring.

### Party Concern

Which brings me to the striking feature of the Surbiton story, the advertising in the Conservative party has rallied to Nigel Fisher's port, in some cases openly, by covert pressure. This is shocking because on the Conservative leadership is particularly forthcoming in support its MPs in trouble with constituency supporters; a time of the Suez invasion several Conservative members bounded out of their sea refusing to go along with the of the Conservative movement. (By a striking coincidence when Iain MacLeod wrote a letter to the Times affirming support for Nigel Fisher, the subject, just below his, from Frank Medlicott, a brave and man who opposed his lead that time and suffered for it out MacLeod—then in the paid—being a finger to help him. Now if influential Tory have spoken up for Nigel it is not just because they him and think his display would be a loss to their party because they have on realize that the Monday Club far-right policies in general, tute a grave danger for the as a whole.

The danger which the have belatedly begun to face danger of Goldwaterism. To the Republican establishment that while they had been smiling that the 1964 man was in the bag for one of men, the Goldwaterites had work actually lining up de! The result was not only nomination of Goldwater, a subsequent slaughter, an slaughter of countless Repu- him.

### Contentment Poli

And that is what is fear the men who have labored to give British Toryism a civilized outlook. For whatever strength of the right-wing "lash" in Britain, a Tory party allowed itself to be domina it would be massacred at the So Mr. Heath and Sir Alec las-Home seek to control Monday Club by appearing meetings, and thus helping hope, to tame its wild men, least to assuage the public's them. So, also, some of the biggest gains have been rally Nigel Fisher; not just, or mainly, because it is his day it could be some of the tomorrow, but because they that a Tory party that appeared to be, under ti- trop of those with extreme wing views could not hope to mend itself to a majority voters.

This, of course, is exact same problem as has always the Labor party in content its extreme left wing. A example of the Labor party, edly defeated because of suspicion that its left wing influential, or at any rat the left-right split made the weak, divided and uncertain one that the Conservative no wish to emulate.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## ... A Two-Tier Problem

Admirable as these advances are, it is well to remember that the dilemma of international finance has two tiers. It is, of course, essential that the supply of world reserves be predictable and regular. But there is also what economists call the "adjustment problem"—the problem of finding and maintaining the proper balance point between currency values. The substantial overvaluation of the French franc and the undervaluation of the German mark—now resolved by a devaluation of the franc and a revaluation of the mark, which, in combination, total more than 20 percent—is a classic example of this problem.

Quite obviously, the special drawing rights, which are aimed at providing a proper supply of international reserves, will do little to help in keeping currency prices in line with each other.

The adjustment problem in a system of fixed foreign exchange rates involves the close coordination of domestic economic policies among nations. Should the Germans, for example, continue to keep their price level under tight control, while the rest of the world lets its prices inflate as before, it will not be long before the German mark is once again a bargain on the international exchanges.

The negotiations that led to the creation of special drawing rights were long and difficult. But they might appear child's play against the difficulty that would lie in the path of trying to coordinate the rates of inflation in, say, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

The answer lies not in trying to force economics to fit the foreign exchange rates but in making the foreign exchange rates somewhat more flexible to fit the economic realities. This need not involve either the uncertainties of a system that would allow all currencies to float freely, or complete abandonment of the need to control inflation and achieve balance-of-payments equilibrium that is inherent in a system of fixed exchange rates.

The Germans, with their decision to allow the mark to float temporarily—and thus let the marketplace, at least in part, make the determination on which the politicians had been unwilling to agree—may have set an important course for the future. As bankers are beginning to realize, the German technique could represent a major institutional innovation on the way to a more flexible international monetary system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Cost of Monarchy

The Duke of Edinburgh must know that no British government would want the royal family to run into debt because of the cost of its official functioning. It may or may not be good for Britain to have a monarch, but there is nothing to be said for having an insolvent one. Nor would it be right to finance the constitutional activities of the royal family out of a private income. The historical reason for this is that it

kings have large fortunes of their own they can raise armies and march on Parliament. Though there can be little risk of this happening now, the principle that Parliament alone can raise money is constitutionally important because it is a practical safeguard and expression of Parliament's supremacy.

The queen must get her money from Parliament. If she is running short, Parliament will presumably do what it can to help.

—From The Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 12, 1894

NEW YORK.—The November corn returns prepared by the Department of Agriculture will be published tomorrow and, although not of a favorable nature from the consumer's point of view, business people regard the reduced yield as calculated to send the price of corn up so as to give an all-round boost to the brain of the country. The yield is said to be the lowest average obtained for the last 13 years.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 12, 1919

PEKING.—Official denial is given reports that the Chinese government contemplates opening direct negotiations with Japan over the restoration of Tientsin. The Chinese attitude on the subject appears to be unchanged and the country is unanimous in preferring that China's claims await decision by the newly formed League of Nations. This is yet another problem for the League to face, when it convenes.

## Letters

### Tax Policy

Anthony Lewis's article, "Tax Reform Mouse," is a very quaint example of modern journalism. He finds the Tax Reform Act of 1969 "particularly depressing," simply because it doesn't soak the "rich" hard enough!

But heavens above! I thought that everybody today—except maybe Prof. Kenneth Boulding—realized that all attempts in history to plunder the rich have ended in misery for the masses. Old Karl Marx wasn't joking when he included the progressive income tax in the Communist Manifesto, but he must have choked in his grave when the leading capitalist country adopted it in 1913.

We have had enough experience with it to know that the only way to reform a bad tax is to abolish it. Unfortunately, this would require much more enlightenment than our legislators possess; and, obviously, journalists like Anthony Lewis are not equipped to educate the politicians.

What kind of "reforms" could possibly eliminate the inequities and rigidities woven directly into the economy by a graduated income tax, that have raised the level of industrial costs, interfered with the natural process of capital formation, discouraged risk-taking and strangled competition? Little wonder that we are plagued by inflation, high interest rates, the proliferation of conglomerates, and the endless legislation to correct the evil effects of previous laws!

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY, Beaulieu-sur-Mer, France.

With reference to your article entitled "Senate Awaits Bill Cutting Tax Relief Applying Abroad" (Nov. 6), I wish to take exception to the statement that a U.S. citizen residing abroad enjoys a "substantial tax saving." As a U.S. citizen residing in Germany I am obliged to pay considerably higher total income taxes than I would with the same income in the United States alone. Without going into additional burdens such as the tax on capital (Vermögenssteuer) that are not covered by the double taxation treaty between the two countries, I can see no saving under any circumstance when one considers that a foreign resident derives no benefit at all from the

taxes he pays in the United States. I would love to write my congressman or senator about all this, but I also seem to be disenfranchised by virtue of my foreign residence. Congress would appear to be determined to close the circle to the point that Americans are once again crying "Taxation without representation."

MICHAEL STERNHEIMER, Dillingen, Germany.

An American businessman working abroad is subject to income taxes imposed by his host country; for this he receives up to \$25,000 exemption on his U.S. income taxes, but forfeits, however, the use of all U.S. government services (schools, roads, police, etc.).

He has to uproot his family, his children have to change schools often; his perils run from dysentery to revolutions.

The august U.S. Senate is now contemplating ending the \$25,000 exemption.

While direct local taxes paid may be deducted, the foreign tax system works differently from the U.S. one in that it levies a proportionately higher percentage of indirect taxes which cannot be deducted (60 percent on gasoline, 20 percent on real estate, 24 percent sales tax).

We wonder how the U.S. balance of payments will look if and when most of the U.S. businessmen abroad return back home leaving only the government agencies abroad.

A. VAN ZWAREN, Brussels.

### Faith-Restorer

Grice & Dieu there's still hope for the human race! Reading the report of the TWA hijacking, I was moved almost to tears by the words of Capt. Donald Cook, who was in command of the stricken, "Along with everything else, we were worried over the safety of the boy, the hijacker. I mean he was really just a little kid. He was operating way over his head and we felt like he'd bitten off a chunk of the modern world that he just couldn't understand and couldn't handle, and we tried very hard to make sure that he didn't get himself shot and killed in the process."

True enough, the boy committed a crime (or crimes) for which he

must be fittingly punished, but such compassion and understanding on the part of the crew toward their young captor who was the cause of the peril they faced during those terrifying 17 hours of flight, show a nobility of character which seemed almost to have disappeared in this age of automation.

The coolness and courage of the entire crew (not the least that of the stewardess who voluntarily remained aboard after Denver), and the Italian airport police chief, coupled with the concern of all for the life of the unhappy youth, are enough to restore man's faith in his fellow man, despite the examples of hate, greed, corruption, deception and chicanery which we read about daily in the world press.

M. R. Rome.

### Silent Minority

We want something to identify with. We cannot identify with Nixon's war. We need peace to identify with. We identify with the following poem by W.B. Yeats, and we have amended it to reflect our sentiments.

Too long a sacrifice can make a stone of the heart.  
When may it suffice?  
That is heaven's part,  
Our part to murmur name upon name

As a mother names her child  
When sleep at last has come  
On limbs that had run wild

What is it but nightfall?  
No, no not night but death:  
Was it needless death after all?  
For Nixon may keep faith:  
For all that is done and said  
We know their dream: Enough  
To know they dreamed and are dead:

And what if excess of love  
Bewildered them till they died?  
We write it out in a verse  
The silent minority  
Of Vietnamese and Americans  
Now and in time to be  
Wherever peace is scorn  
Is changed, changes utterly:  
A terrible beast is born.

JAMES P. SMITH,  
JENNIFER T. SMITH,  
AMANDA DE COLLIGNY,  
Amsterdam.

# Morgan Guaranty offers a two-stage plan for European companies contemplating entry into the United States market.

**W**e stand ready to place the full range of our corporate banking facilities at your disposal both before and after your entry into the American market.

## 1. How Morgan Guaranty helps lay the preliminary groundwork in Europe.

We can provide you with in-depth analysis of your industry in the United States. Morgan Guaranty's Corporate Research Department is an international "information center." Its staff will analyze the competitive climate for your industry in the United States. Who are your main competitors? How fast is the industry expanding? What are the regulatory policies of federal, state, and municipal governments?

Before you're committed to any deal, Morgan Guaranty will make recommendations on the problems your company might meet as you move into the American market.

We'll help you explore acquisition and merger possibilities. If you're interested in prospective partners in the United States, Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services Department is prepared to help you evaluate your acquisition and merger goals.

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## Antique Barrel Organs

## The Sound of 18th-Century Music

By Michael Gibson  
PARIS, Nov. 11.—The small, plain walnut box (no bigger than a shoe box), sits dusty and unpromising among the equally unpromising junk of a provincial antique dealer. The insides are stuffed with bits of splintered wood and twisted pewter pipes. The collector shows no elation. "How much for that?" He nods towards the object, looking like a man who has discovered a dead rat. But he knows what the merchant may not realize: that once it is repaired this mangled wreck will be able to play music recorded in the 18th century.

It is in fact a miniature barrel organ known in French as a *serinette* because it was once used to teach popular melodies to canaries (*serins*). According to one 18th-century "do-it-yourself" book on the

subject, a bright canary can learn up to three short tunes from this tireless mechanical tutor.

The *serinette* that are found today are battered survivors of the thousands that were being made in Mirecourt in eastern France during the second half of the 18th century. The name and address of the maker is quite often printed on a label glued to the barrel and gives a convenient clue to the date: *Mirecourt en Lorraine* is pre-revolutionary, *Mirecourt, Département des Vosges*, is after 1790.

The *serinette*, with its ten pencil-thin organ pipes, sounds rather like an agile piccolo, and each poplar wood barrel has eight short tunes recorded on it by means of brass pins. Larger instruments with three or four rows of up to 20 pipes were also made and provided with several barrels, some of which could provide over ten minutes of recorded music without inter-

ruption. While the *serinette* can only play melodies, the larger barrel-organs play the accompaniment as well, just like the familiar 19th-century street-organ.

## A Sweet Sound

But the 18th-century instrument has a special charm that cannot usually be found in the later ones. For one thing, the makers were particularly concerned with reproducing the style of a good performance rather than a rigid transcription of the score. The sound is sweet, the music has a natural grace, and while the later instruments can be amusing, their sound is often coarse while their music becomes more sentimental and their style more mechanical.

These instruments are beginning to arouse official interest: the Instrumental Museum of the Paris Conservatory of Music has been acquiring them and setting them beside the priceless ancient instruments and richly decorated harpsichords of that collection. And the Paris Institut de Musicologie has set about designing a special machine that will make it possible to play, record and identify the music embossed on any barrel, even if the original instrument has been lost.

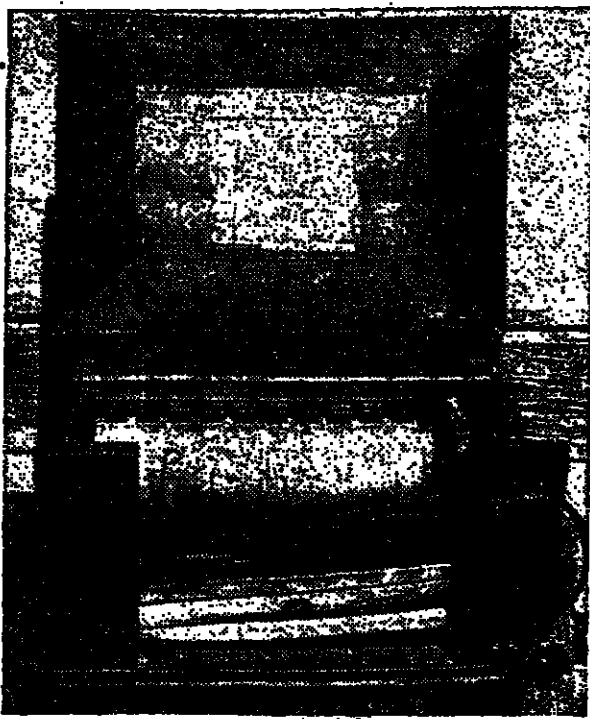
The growing interest among musicians arises out of a concern for authenticity in the interpretation of early music. Just as the letters A-B-C-U implied different sounds in Chaucer's time from those we read into them today, so the 18th-century composer, using the same musical alphabet still in use, read a different meaning into some of the letters. Thus, there were unwritten rhythmic conventions similar to those of jazz which, if properly applied, would quite demolish the "four-square" reputation of say, Bach—a reputation which prompted Cole Porter to call him "that sublime sewing-

machine." This, along with the expressive vocal or instrumental ornaments, has been more and more the subject of erudite and caustic debate among the experts. And the style of performance of early music is now appearing under a new (and livelier) light, thanks in part to these surviving forebears of the wind-up gramophone.

Indeed, this was precisely the subject of a learned paper that the musicologist Francoise Cossart read recently to the International Congress on the Interpretation of Early Music in Paris.

## In Churches

In the 18th century, mechanical music also found its way into the church. A vicar who could not find a competent organist was able to provide music for his services by popping a barrel into the specially equipped organ of his church. Two hundred churches in England are known to have had barrel organs. Some have survived.



An 18th-century miniature barrel organ.

Many probably existed in France too. French musicologist Roger Cotte recalls having discovered a very decrepit one in a small country church some years ago. He offered to restore it and the parish priest had agreed to the plan, but when Mr. Cotte returned the following year there was a new priest in the village and the organ had been broken up and burned.

The experts speculate that there are probably a good number of these instruments slowly falling apart in the attics of châteaux all over France. Meanwhile, lacking a château, collectors can always try their luck in those Paris antique shops specializing in musical instruments (Rue de la Harpe, Rue du Haut-Pavé, and Alain Vian, Rue Grégoire-de-Tours, among others).

A word of advice: persons who value their peace of mind are cautioned not to attempt training their own canary. Chances are that after days of grinding you will end up learning the tune while the idiot bird is still chirping like a sparrow.

On Stage  
In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP).—The lone major theatrical event of last week, the revival of "The Time of Your Life," won cheers at the Beumont Theatre from all but one of the critics.

"It is better now than it was in 1939 and in 1939 I thought it utterly enchanting," said the News reviewer. The Associated Press said: "The Lincoln Center Repertory Company is having its happiest workout." Also in the affirmative were the Post and television examiners from ABC, CBS and NBC. The Times voiced dissent: "What is a nice company like that doing in a basically trivial and pretentious play like this?"

William Saroyan's play, winner of the Pulitzer Prize and Drama Critics Circle award in 1939, has been staged by John Hirsch. Principal roles are performed by James Broderick, Biff McGuire and Susan Tyrrell; settings, Douglas W. Schmidt; costumes, Carrie Fishbein Roberts. It was presented as the first in this season's subscription series by the Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center.

Arrivals off-Broadway include: "Reverend," a musical based on Arthur Schnitzler's "La Ronde," was thumped hard at the Hudson West Theater by four press and three TV examiners.

"The Local Stigmatic," a program consisting of a play by Heathcote Williams and some Harold Pinter sketches, was unanimously disapproved by the same seven appraisers at Actors Playhouse. Both productions closed last weekend.

On the  
Arts Agenda

The annual Paris concert series, Les Concerts de Midi, which takes place Fridays at 12:30 p.m., begins its 17th season Nov. 14 with the first of two concerts devoted to Bach's "Art of the Fugue" by the chamber orchestra Antiqua Musica under Jacques Chailley. The second concert will be Nov. 21. They take place, as in years past, in the amphitheater of the Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 Rue Michélet.

An exhibit of 18th-century works from the Bordeaux Museum will be shown at the Galerie Castelnau, 136 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré from Nov. 23 to Jan. 3. The selection includes not only French works but those of other European masters, including many that have not been shown for years. The exposition will be presented on its home grounds after the Paris showing.

—DAVID STEVENS

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## Theater in London

## Something New, Something I

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lindsay Anderson, whose film "If" has enjoyed such success, has long been associated with David Storey, the novelist-playwright. Some years ago, Anderson's screen version of Storey's book "The Sporting Life" was awarded first prize at the Cannes Festival, and last spring Anderson directed Storey's second play, "In Celebration."

Storey made his debut as a dramatist in 1967 with "The Refractory of Arnold Middleton," about a provincial schoolmaster who goes insane. Now, the director has served the author again and served him handsomely, staging his third play, "The Contractor," at the Royal Court.

The script is a curious one and challenges the ingenuity of its producer. Its scene is a lawn in Yorkshire on which a tent is erected for a summer wedding reception. A gang of non-union laborers—an ill-assorted collection of social outcasts—toll as they grumble and joke with one another in putting up the tent. That is Act One. In the second act, they continue their work, covering the poles with bunting, hanging up drapings, bringing on chairs, tables and flower-boxes and so on. The curtain of the third act rises on the site the morning after the party. The debris must be swept up and the tent taken down.

One can hardly complain of a lack of physical action. The action is continuous, the actors, ever on the move, working as they talk. But the dramatic action is essentially lethargic at the start and one begins to suspect that Mr. Storey has set out to write a play in which only futile drudgery occurs. Henri Oéard, a disciple of Zola, once reduced the naturalistic technique to its bleak, logical conclusion by writing a novel in which nothing happened. At first, it seemed as though Mr. Storey were resolutely following this example.

Slowly one's knowledge of the dramatic personae dawns. One learns their past, their secrets and their problems. This man has been in prison for embezzlement; that one has had a faithless wife. Another is a natural wanderer, another is an instinctive troublemaker and still another is a gibbering half-wit. There is also a foreman at odds with his rebel son; the bridal couple, average to the point of depressing mediocrity; and the bride's senile grandfather, a rope-maker in his youth, who vaguely tries to comprehend the tent-pitching operation.

Despite the robot-like functions that occupy the main figures of the play, there is an attempt to generalize about them. They emerge not as banal types, but as recognizable individuals. Mr. Storey has drawn them lifelike and lifelike against a mechanical background and—after the befogged start—there is sparkling freshness to his observation and a pungent accuracy. The luminosity of the writing and the severity of line remind one of Liam O'Flaherty's early tales. Mr. Storey's original treatment transforms the banal into the arresting.

It would be impossible to improve upon the company that Anderson has gathered at the Royal Court. A remarkable unity of text, production and interpretation reveals the hand of a master director. Perhaps the strongest impressions in the sphere of acting are made by T. P. McKenna as the dis-

● David Storey  
● Ben Jonson

gruntled vagrant, by Billy Russell as the aged rope-maker and by John Ambrose as the stuttering moron—but all the roles are splendidly taken.

"The Contractor" is by far the most important new play in London.

Ben Jonson is, indeed, rare in the modern theater. His "Alchemist" has been fitfully done in New York and London since the war, but aside from this—"Volpone" alone excepted—his plays are only performed by school and university dramatic societies. This gross neglect extends even to the Richard Strauss opera of his "Silent Woman" for which Stefan Zweig wrote the libretto. It is rarely heard outside Germany. The Royal Shakespeare Company is, therefore, to be praised for its good intentions in reviving Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," that boisterous, bustling, bawdy fresco of London lowlife. Though

staged at the Ed- val some years ago been performed in London for century.

But good intent not sufficient. The production has a moribund flavor; the Elizabethan episodes smacking more a show, for example, than a play, and the dull and strained stimulating excitement.

It is a director's an actor's play, a director of gifts—a Max Reinhardt—to meandering plot; a gallery of colorful endow it with too lent stage life. But, to see this play size and complexity. The production Aldwych, despite it the nature of a ment.

## Music in London

Gedda Singing Lieder  
'He Seemed Convinced'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Nicolai Gedda's recital of songs by Brahms and Strauss at the Festival Hall in memory as an example of lovely vocalism and tasteful ship.

Which is not at all the way one is supposed to a lieder recital. The heroes should have been Schumann and Strauss as heralds of German lyricism. I certainly, that Gedda had indulged in vocal virtuosity of song or text. He was, if anything, too. But—well, he just sings so well!

There's more to it than that, of course, lots more root of the problem is the song recital as an in general and the lieder recital in particular. Both verge of extinction, not without reason; and the concentrated in the lieder recital.

The setting, for one thing, is deadly: the singing companion in white tie, the page turner in black, the impressive piano on the bare stage, a cowed audience of applause in the presence of 19th-century German revelation.

The platform ritual is common to all song recital is possible even within this format for a fine artist a livelier evening with other material. The real lieder recital, I venture to suggest, is not with recital as such, nor yet with the composers, but with the German lyricists and the reverence traditional them.

## The Feeble Ecstasies

It is not that I don't understand the texts, but And having followed Gedda word for word through ecstatics and medley melancholy of Heine's poems man's Opus 24, I do solemnly declare that Lorenz Cole Porter, by comparison, come on like Shakespeare with Hamlet, who once observed of Schubert's "Millerin" that the mill-wheels could have been turn tears.

The trick, of course, is to be taken in by it all, that it is profound, sensitive, perceptive and even sublimely kind of pretentious, coy and cloying sentimentality w able in mid-century Germany, and it need not be the German masters that they found inspiration in ver a century later, look damned silly. Their songs hav the great lieder singers from Schreder-Devrient a Stockhausen to Schwarzkopf and Fischer-Dieskau today. Conviction is the key. It is contagious, which is reason, rather than the mere matter of voice, why singers on 78s are more compelling than modern singe. The fervor is not feigned, and their belief makes it a believer.

I cannot speak for Gedda. He seemed convinced, he came to Strauss toward the end of the program, convinces me. To a critic colleague, enchanted by it, I suggested that maybe it wasn't German enough. "said, 'is what I like about it.'"

Well, if German, then German. For my own part that this finest and most versatile of contemporary to been singing something else.

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**Soviet-U.S. Cat-and-Mouse Game**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—There is an old cat-and-mouse game going on between certain U.S. officials and top-level Soviet officials in the Western world's financial network, including the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

The game is that if the Russians could be persuaded to enter these international organizations, it would be a step toward broader trade and peace—to effect, the greatest of all, the end of the nuclear arms race.

There have been numerous contacts with the Russians on the technical and political questions involved, although, whenever some word is passed, there are diplomatic denials on all sides.

**Informal Initiative**

The latest approach was initiated recently by American in an informal conversation with the Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin readily acknowledges that such a conversation took place. And while he is much doubtful about the prospects that the ambassador of the idea, he doesn't close the door.

Officials who are striving to find a way to get the Russians involved in international trade finance approach it this way:

Russians are probably on the verge of a breakthrough in improving their own consumer goods of living. They feel they have "arrived" and diplomatically, says one advocate, a new standard of living is now within reach.

There is a group of influential Russian-made goods who acknowledge that production of consumer and industrial goods would get enormous impetus from expanded trade with the West. There is also a hard-line Soviet school that discourages any new contacts with the West and presumably would attack any real conclusion of the issue as "pro-capitalist."

Lighting it all, some responsible U.S. officials say that the Russians are giving "thoughtful

consideration" to the idea of a link with major international financial institutions.

Official spokesmen for the Soviet Embassy here make it clear that prospects are dim so long as the U.S. Export Control Act bars the shipment of certain goods to their country.

There are other trade barriers: Russian imports here do not get favored-nation treatment, and limited U.S. exports to them (the trade now is roughly balanced at \$50 million a year each way) enjoy no financing credits.

There also would be many difficulties on the technical financial side. For example, the imagination boggles at the thought of an IMF team, combing over the books at the Kremlin, judging whether the Russians meet the test for a loan.

Complete convertibility of the ruble is also hard to visualize. Thus, while full membership in the IMF might be a long way off, some top people in the Nixon administration think an agreement could be made to swap dollars for rubles—say through the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. Similarly, while it might be awkward to slide the Russians into the World Bank, as such, there could be an ad hoc relationship between the bank and a regional credit institution covering the Communist countries.

Even more important than Russian membership in the World Bank institutions, according to a growing view here, is the expansion of trade in goods and services. But then the Russians counter with insistence that the rules for joining GATT are too complicated. Besides, they say, they would rather see a wider world trade organization involving the less developed countries.

The Russians, no doubt, are aware of the skepticism with which most Americans greet the idea of enlarged trade. "What have the Russians got to sell?" is the question most often asked. A more enlightened view is that the only way to stimulate a meaningful trade relationship between East and West is to start it, and let it develop.

This is the philosophy that some interested Americans are pushing. The most optimistic among them are certain that the official Russian line conceals a real interest, and they intend to follow up on their initiative.

**EEC, Japan to Discuss First Trade Agreement**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The European Economic Community is going to negotiate its first trade agreement with Japan.

The decision, taken yesterday, means that the six member states of the Common Market will be joining the United States in pressing for more liberal Japanese commercial policies.

In return, the six would have to permit more Japanese products to be sold in Europe.

The agreement by the Council of Ministers, somewhat overshadowed by the intense diplomatic activity surrounding the membership application of Britain, could lead to an important shift in future world trade patterns.

Japan has penetrated European markets aggressively, where not only Toyota, but Datsun, Nissan, and Honda compete with European-made cars, and where myriad other Japanese industrial and consumer products have found markets.

Japanese trade with the community amounts to \$800 million, or less than 5 percent of its total trade. Though small, the figure represents a progression of the nearly geometric proportions in a few years.

The trade has been conducted under bilateral arrangements with each of the EEC countries, and Japanese goods came in under strictly controlled quotas or high tariffs.

The EEC countries are now preparing to unify their policies and negotiate as a bloc with the Japanese.

About 30 percent of Japan's trade is with the United States and Japanese sources here reported that the country is anxious to lessen its dependence on the U.S. market by increasing its trade with Europe.

But to do this the Japanese must be prepared to make some concessions for European exports to Japan. U.S. sales might also benefit, since any concessions the Japanese make to the Europeans would have to apply equally to all trading nations.

Under strong pressure from Washington in recent months, the Japanese have started the slow process of opening their highly protected markets. One recent decision was to start liberalization imports of auto parts.

Japan, like West Germany, has a vast trade surplus, but unlike the Bonn government the Tokyo administration has rejected the idea of raising the value of its currency. Yesterday's decision by the foreign ministers of the EEC countries empowers the executive commission to enter into exploratory talks with Japan with a view to opening trade negotiations at some later date.

The process is likely to be slow because the six states must first agree among themselves on a common policy. Italy and France presently have the most restrictive policies against Japanese imports.

**German-Japanese Pledge**  
HAKONE, Japan, Nov. 11 (Special).—West German and Japanese business leaders today pledged to make joint efforts to expand trade, liberalize capital transactions, and develop natural resources.

A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day summit of the Committee for Economic Development of Japan and the German National Committee for Economic

and Social Progress said they also agreed to make joint studies on plans to reform the international monetary system.

**U.S.-Japanese Textile Talks**

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Special).—Japan has agreed to preliminary bilateral talks with the United States on Japanese textile exports to the United States, Minister of International Trade and Industry Masayoshi Ohira said.

He told a press conference the talks will be held in Geneva or Washington within the next eight days as a preliminary to multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the wool and synthetic textile trade.

**Air Fare Rise Seen in U.S.**

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—The new chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, which regulates the domestic airline industry, said yesterday that air fares—raised twice already this year—may have to go up again.

"Just how much and when, I don't know," Sec. D. Browne told the National Passenger Traffic Association in a speech here.

But Mr. Browne, who became chairman Oct. 1, said he is troubled "by the economic health of the air carriers." The airline industry has been experiencing declining profits for the last year and by implication Mr. Browne was saying that the two earlier fare increases may not be enough to offset rising costs.

Those general fare increases, averaging 3.8 percent in February and 6.35 percent in September, marked the first in nearly a decade. For most of that time, the airlines neutralized higher expenses by replacing propeller planes with more efficient jets.

Profitability, Mr. Browne indicated, is needed to help the industry attract the billions of capital needed for the acquisition of larger jets and the construction of bigger ground terminals. For the next five years, he said, the industry must make long-term investments of \$2.5 billion a year.

**Dow Sags, Volume Fades  
Glamours, Blue Chips Hit by Selling in N.Y.**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Glamour issues and blue chips felt the selling pinch today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange beat an orderly retreat on Veterans Day.

Hewlett-Packard, tumbling 8 1/4 to 101 1/4, was the biggest point loser. The California-based company is the world's largest producer of electronic measuring instruments.

Wall Street brokers said that Hewlett-Packard, which had moved to new highs this summer while the general market was crumbling, apparently was hit by profit-taking. Avon Products and Electronic Memories each fell 4 1/4, to 169 and 77, respectively. But IBM, rising one point to 367 3/4, managed to post a new yearly high at 368 3/4.

Volume on the exchange, with banks observing a legal holiday, contracted to 10.05 million shares from the previous session's 12.49 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.30 to 859.75. Yesterday, the blue-chip barometer had moved to its best level since early July.

A sluggish tone prevailed on the Big Board and analysts tended to describe the market's action as one of "consolidation." Some technical

**Japanese Firms Show Net Gains**

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Special).

Fuji Iron and Steel announced today that net earnings in the first six months of the fiscal year rose to the equivalent of \$25.18 million, compared with the \$21.33 million in the like year-ago period. Revenue in the six months ended Sept. 30 jumped to \$699.37 million from \$601.15 million in the year-ago period.

**Sumitomo Metals**  
Earnings at Sumitomo Metals edged up in the six months, to \$10.81 million from \$10.57 million a year earlier as revenue climbed to \$622.8 million from \$462.47 million.

**Hayakawa Electric**  
Hayakawa Electric also reported a profit gain in the first half, to \$7.14 million from \$6.59 million in the year-ago period, on revenues of \$180.15 million, up from the year-earlier \$130.91 million.

 **Nixon Aide Sees Easing Wage-Price Spiral**

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—A. J. Stein, a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, said today that wage costs likely to be translated into price increases in 1970 than in previous years.

High wage demands will undoubtedly be large, the general situation will be less con- siderable, he said, than it has recently been.

**U.K. Banks Report Plan For Merger**

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Special).

National Westminster Bank, Britain's second largest bank after Barclays, has reached agreement to acquire Lombard Banking Ltd., an investment banking firm.

Westminster will issue loan stock and warrants for Lombard shares, valuing the transaction at about \$123 million. Lombard has deposits of about \$238 million. National Westminster, formed earlier this year by merger of the Bank of London and the City of London, has deposits of about \$9.3 billion.

Directors of Lombard accepted the offer for their shares, representing some 14.1 percent of the ordinary shares.

National Westminster, seeking to compete more strongly with the growing number of U.S. banks in London and to offer a full range of banking services, had been rumored as being interested in Lombard's consumer credit services.

**U.K. Import Scheme**  
LONDON, Nov. 11 (Special).—The British Houses of Parliament last night gave formal approval to the government's plan to continue the import deposit scheme for 12 months after its scheduled Dec. 5 expiration.

The scheme, aimed at curbing the volume of imports, has a new rate of deposit at 40 percent the value of goods imported, compared with 50 percent previously.

**GE Strike May Mean Air Industry Shortages**

By John Getze

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—If the strike against General Electric Co. lasts much longer, it could cause some important shortages for giant aircraft builders like Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, Northrop and North American Rockwell.

Both of GE's major jet engine manufacturing plants—in Evansville, Ohio, and Lynn, Mass.—have been struck by union workers since Oct. 27.

GE admitted in a prepared statement there could be "an impact" on engine delivery for military and commercial aircraft if the strike continues "for an extended period."

**Settlement Outlook**  
The outlook for settlement of the strike is still cloudy. GE has called the union demands "superinflationary," while union leaders are under pressure to catch up with price increases which hit during the last three-year pact, as well as to protect the rank and file from such increases in the coming three years. On the company side, resistance is fed by what it sees as a developing profit squeeze, thanks to the government's deflationary effort, both in consumer and aerospace defense sales. The White House, meanwhile, has announced that it has no intention of intervening in the dispute.

Aircraft industry preoccupation with the strike varies from firm to firm, but for most there is the problem of how soon, even with the strike settled, GE could meet pre-strike commitments.

**Northrop Case**  
To Northrop Corp., which makes fighters using GE's J-49 jet engine, the strike is not much to worry about—yet. The firm claims to have enough engines to last "into next year."

**GE Strike May Mean Air Industry Shortages**

By John Getze

There's not too much concern from McDonnell Douglas Corp. either, says a spokesman, because GE's CF-6 engine—set to power McDonnell Douglas' DC-10 jetliner—has yet to start production. Of course as the strike gets longer so does GE's production date for the CF-6.

At Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s Georgia facility, production site of the huge C-5A Galaxy (which uses GE's TF-39 jet engine), the impact of the strike is somewhat cloudy. A spokesman says the walkout would have an "appreciable effect" if it is not settled in the immediate future.

**C-5A Schedule**  
The first C-5A deliveries are scheduled for mid-December, when the Air Force is to get models for training purposes. These planes are ready. Regular delivery will begin in April, with Lockheed expecting to produce about three of the giant planes a month.

North American Rockwell Corp., which produces a Navy reconnaissance jet using a GE engine, and Boeing Co., which makes a military helicopter using a GE power source, both see no immediate problems.

Sikorsky Aircraft, a division of United Aircraft Corp., uses GE engines on two of its helicopters—the S-61 and the S-63. Sikorsky says they will run out of engines about Jan. 1 at current production schedules, and a spokesman says they are hoping for "a quick settlement."

Lear Jet Industries, which uses GE engines on its two business jets currently in production, doesn't see any delivery problems "unless the strike continues into next year," a spokesman says.

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**Aerospace Firm Formed in Italy**

ROME, Nov. 11 (Special).—At SPA and the state-owned IRI-Finmeccanica last night announced the formation of a joint company to develop their aerospace interests.

The new company will include Aeritalia SPA and will be a 50-50 joint venture in Fiat and the Finmeccanica subsidiary Industrie Aeronautiche Meridionali (Aerfer).

**AFCA Watch it go**

WIDEMANN & CO AG  
Linthochergasse 12  
ZURICH PHONE 23 56 12  
ERLAND TELEX 52246  
"Established 1934"

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Press, Ltd.

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| <b>NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:</b><br>Commodity and unit      Tues.      Year ago |        |         |  |
| <b>FOODS.</b>   |        |         |  |
| Wheat 2, red bush.....  | \$1.78 | \$1.84½ |  |
| Wheat 1, hard, a.l.f. bu.   | 1.80½  | 1.82½   |  |
| Oats 2, yellow bu.....  | 1.17   | 1.17    |  |
| Oats 2, white bu.....   | .83½   | .85½    |  |
| Rye 3, western a.l.f. bu.   | 1.80½  | 1.84½   |  |
| Barley 2, malted bu.....  | 4.50   | 4.60    |  |
| Coffee 6 Santos lb.....   | 44½    | 37½     |  |
| <b>TEXTILES.</b>  |        |         |  |
| Printed 60-68 5/8 yd.....   | 16½    | 15½     |  |
| <b>MINERALS.</b>  |        |         |  |
| Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.....  | 89.00  | 89.00   |  |
| Steel 3 p'dy Phila ton.....   | 89.00  | 83.50   |  |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.....  | 35-36  | 35-36   |  |
| Lead, spot.....   | 15½    | 13      |  |
| Copper electrolytic.....  | 23½    | 42½     |  |
| Zinc, 99.44%.....   | 18½    | 18½     |  |
| Zinc, 98.4% trade lb.....   | 18½    | 18½     |  |
| Silver N.Y. oz.....   | 1.94   | 2.00    |  |
| <b>COMMODITY INDICES.</b>   |        |         |  |
| Merchants' index 100.....   | 412.5  | 465.4   |  |
| Dec. 31, 1927.....  | 412.5  | 465.4   |  |
| a—Nominal. b—Asked. c—Unsettled.  |        |         |  |
| <b>NEW YORK FUTURES.</b>  |        |         |  |
| <b>NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Domestic sugar futures: Closed.</b>   |        |         |  |
| World sugar futures: Closed.  |        |         |  |
| World sugar futures: Dec. 1927, b. May 70 112½ b. Oct. 70 112½ b. May 70 112½ b. Oct. 70 112½ b. May 70 112½ b. Oct. 70 112½ b.             |        |         |  |
| Wool tops futures: Dec. 1927, b. March 70 112½ b. Oct. 70 112½ b. May 70 112½ b. Oct. 70 112½ b.  |        |         |  |



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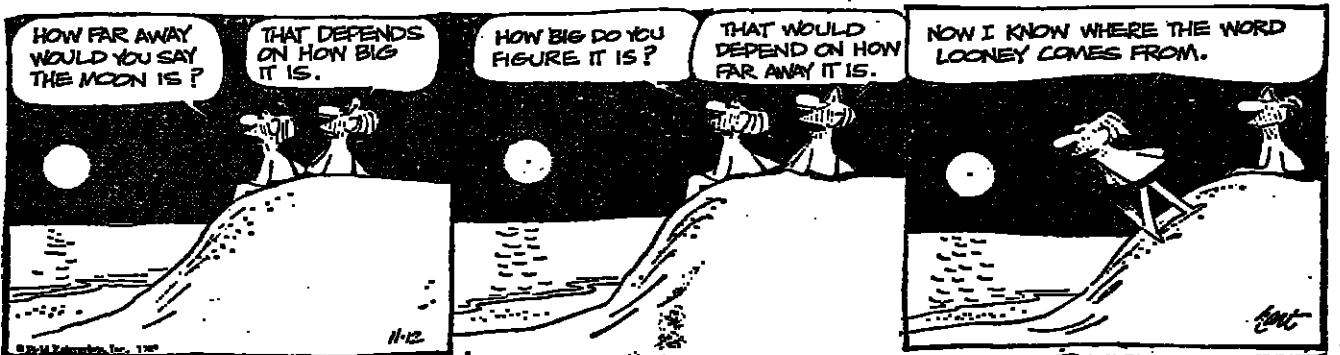
### Antilles) based international "Tax Haven" facilities



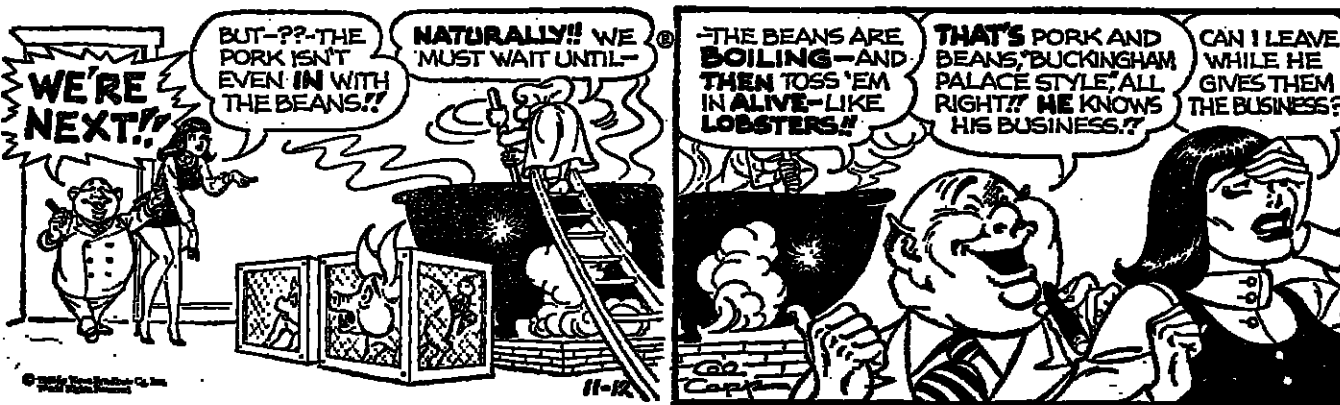
PEANUTS



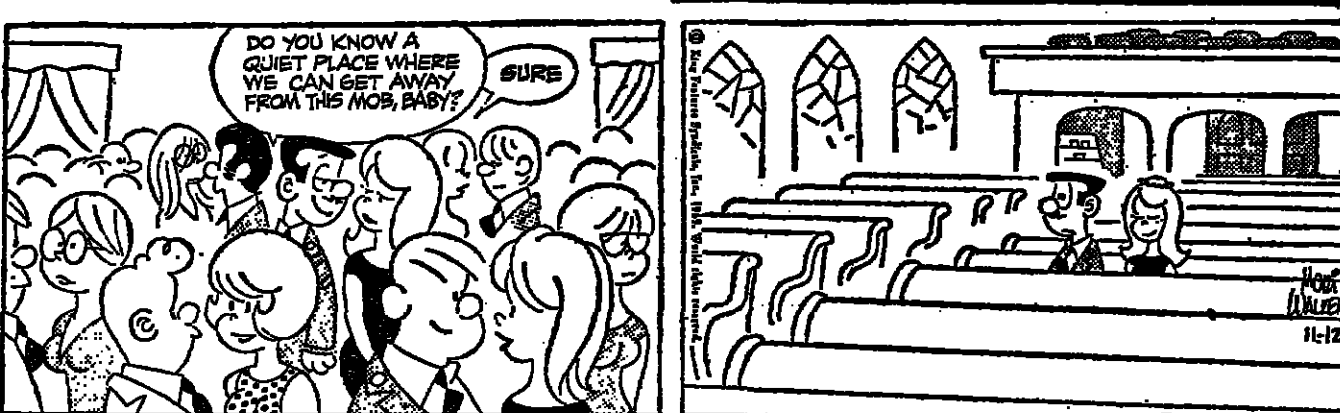
B.C.



LIL ABNER



BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's bidding style required him to bid one heart followed by two spades, a sequence that showed neither the five-card heart length nor the additional strength it would in standard methods.

North's three-diamond bid en route to four spades implied raised directly to four spades if game was the limit of his ambition. South eventually took a deep breath and bid for the grand slam.

At this point, the North-South team was heading for a massive profit, for it was not difficult to make 13 tricks. However, the picture changed when West made the distasteful lead of the club jack. His aim was to present South with an immediate problem and he succeeded.

The declarer was well aware that the club jack might be a deceptive lead. But he could see a possible road to 13 tricks if the lead was an honest one, and it pays on the whole to assume that the opponents are playing normally and not deceptively.

The club jack was taken by the ace in dummy, and the three trump winners in the closed hand were cashed. The diamond ten was finessed successfully, and South felt happier. He returned to his hand by leading a diamond to the king, and finessed again against the queen. The club eight was discarded on the diamond ace, and the club queen was played. East played low and South discarded a heart. His contract

was now safe if East held the club king, but West produced that crucial card, and the contract was down one.

NORTH  
♠ J973  
♥ A J106  
♦ A Q1094  
♣ A Q1094  
WEST  
♠ 106  
♥ Q765  
♦ Q9753  
♣ KJ  
EAST  
♠ 854  
♥ KJ832  
♦ 4  
♣ 7532  
SOUTH (D)  
♠ A KQ2  
♥ A1094  
♦ K82  
♣ 86

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 N.T. Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

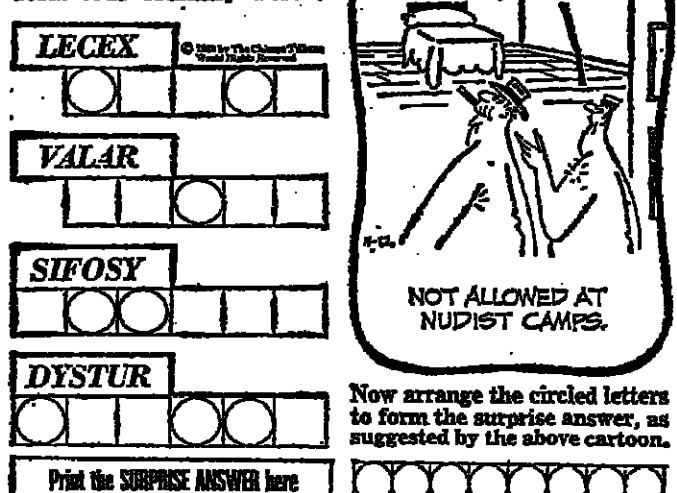
HAEC SAED DAIDA  
HOAC MIER EIRIL  
UNIL RITA CENT  
MOITE PERFORATE  
PRESSER ATLE  
TRIAL PANOS  
THEMAIST BESIDE  
AULA PERIE EVER  
SLIGH INVADERS  
SANDER SAGER  
BLUD TUEITIS  
HARRIDAMS ASIDE  
OBIE UDRO WEBER  
DIOR NEAR ARIES  
SETS ESTS YEAS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: CHOKO FLUID MANIAC EROTIC  
Answer: What to get when you want to stop smoking--FIREMEN

BOOKS

THE COLLAPSE OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC: An Inquiry Into the France in 1940.

By William L. Shirer. Simon & Schuster. \$12.50.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

IN late spring of 1937, I was in Washington covering the FDR court-packing bill for an English newspaper. And I can still remember the amusement caused when Dorothy Thompson answered the question put to her by the courtly Senator Ashurst as to why she had volunteered to testify. "I am a specialist on the mortality of republics." Well, if she was, William L. Shirer is at a higher level.

Having explained the "rise and fall of the Third Reich," he has now turned to the simpler problem of the fall of the French Third Republic. Naturally, Shirer refers back constantly to his earlier book, for it is impossible to separate the two catastrophes; they are the two sides of the same coin and, as a rule, the common reader suffers no great loss by this device. But there are times when he will be at a loss if he hasn't read or hasn't at hand *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, and a few fuller explanations would have been in order. And it should be said frankly that the earlier historical sections of the new book are too long and are not scholarly enough. Shirer sees the political history of the Third Republic from 1871 down to 1914 in too simply "liberal" a fashion and in detail he is not always accurate.

But when he gets into the period after the First World War, seen in retrospect as a second *belle époque*, we are reading not an amateur historian but a first-hand and first-class witness. Perhaps because I shared most of Shirer's illusions, because we were both enjoying, in the early 1920s, "le rêve français," "the dream of France," I found his picture of that brief period of euphoria convincing and important. We never, as far as I remember, met at that time, but we both suffered the same shock, the discovery which began in the Thirties, that the French victory had been barren and that far more than after the defeat of 1870, France was in mortal danger from the costs of the victory of 1918. With nearly all that Shirer has to say I agree, but there are some things he doesn't say that might have given his gloomy picture better proportions without making it any less convincingly gloomy.

Unintentionally, Shirer makes France the sole sick man of Europe or the Western world (as his German book shows, he knows better). All the Western world was sick, and it took the high incompetence of Stalin & Co. not to exploit the real revolutionary situation. But with this corrective, Shirer's picture of France seems just, if severe. I am in a sense more pessimistic than he, for I found France by 1937 exhausted and deeply pessimistic. Shirer is too intelligent not to know that the French Left was almost as irrelevant to the modern world as the French Right, each clinging to past illusions about the French way of doing things as being

Sir Denis Brogan, professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote this Review for *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD

By Wil

- ACROSS
- 1 Underground group.
  - 5 The real --
  - 10 Over, in Germany.
  - 14 Name for Athens.
  - 15 "Mighty lak"
  - 16 Transient star.
  - 17 Hole, for one.
  - 18 Sources.
  - 19 "... whose name was -- in water."
  - 20 Turn yellow.
  - 22 Recess.
  - 23 Adjective suffix.
  - 24 Depress.
  - 25 Sky blue.
  - 28 Wandered.
  - 34 Roadside place.
  - 35 Word before down or low.
  - 36 Storyteller.
  - 37 Two table-spoonsful.
  - 38 Go piggyback.
  - 39 A queen's way out.
  - 40 Building recesses.
  - 41 Parceled out.
  - 42 Unobservant.
  - 44 Broadway fare.
  - 45 Celtic name.
  - 46 Exposed.
  - 47 Redeye, for one.
  - 55 Plant.
  - 56 Shade of green.
  - 57 Color for Alice.
  - 58 Building pier.
  - 59 Earthware jars.
  - 60 Dash.
  - 61 Outdo.
  - 62 Walls.
  - 63 Cincinnati players.
  - 21 Nailed it.
  - 22 Cart.
  - 23 Biblical.
  - 26 Begin.
  - 27 Arrange.
  - 28 Pine-trees products.
  - 29 Extras.
  - 30 Cream.
  - 31 Helped.
  - 32 Substitute.
  - 33 Disaster.
  - 37 Something easily understood.
  - 38 Convey greetings.
  - 40 Wings.
  - 41 Addition.
  - 43 Harsh on enemies.
  - 44 Pet.
  - 46 Former laborer.
  - 47 Mop.
  - 48 -- of business.
  - 49 Field of.
  - 50 That's Lat.
  - 51 Drainage.
  - 52 She, in P.
  - 53 Pair.
  - 54 Urges.

